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FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

FLOYD COUNTY, KENTUCKY
UNINCORPORATED AREAS

APRIL 16, 1990

Federal Emergency Management Agency

COMMUNITY NUMBER - 210069

NOTICE TO
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY USERS

Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program have established repositories of flood hazard data for floodplain management and flood insurance purposes. This Flood Insurance Study may not contain all data available within the repository. It is advisable to contact the community repository for any additional data.

This publication incorporates revisions to the original Flood Insurance Study. These revisions are presented in Section 9.0.

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Middle Creek	Panel 15P
Abbott Creek	Panels 16P-17P
Mud Creek	Panels 18P-20P
Jacks Creek	Panels 21P-24P
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Flood Boundary and Floodway Map Index
Flood Boundary and Floodway Map

PUBLISHED SEPARATELY:

Flood Insurance Rate Map Index
Flood Insurance Rate Map

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

This Flood Insurance Study investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards in the unincorporated areas of Floyd County, Kentucky, and aids in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. This study will be used to convert Floyd County to the regular program of flood insurance by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Local and regional planners will use this study in their efforts to promote sound flood plain management.

In some states or communities, flood plain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive or comprehensive than those on which these Federally-supported studies are based. These criteria take precedence over the minimum Federal criteria for purposes of regulating development in the flood plain, as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR, 60.3 (d). In such cases, however, it shall be understood that the state (or other jurisdictional agency) shall be able to explain these requirements and criteria.

1.2 Authority and Acknowledgments

The source of authority for this Flood Insurance Study is the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this study were performed by the Huntington District, Corps of Engineers (COE), Huntington, West Virginia, with technical support from the Louisville District, Corps of Engineers, for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under Interagency Agreement No. IAA-H-9-79, Project Order No. 26. This study was completed in July 1981.

1.3 Coordination

A letter, dated 18 December 1979, was sent to the County Judge Executive of Floyd County as notification of the initiation of the study.

Coordination meetings were held at the call of the Consultation Coordination Officer (CCO) for Floyd County and were attended by Huntington District personnel, community representatives, and FEMA. The initial coordination meeting was held on 15 November 1978.

This report was presented to local officials and interested citizens at the final consultation and coordination meeting held on September 27, 1983, with results of the study being acceptable to the community.

2.0 AREA STUDIED

2.1 Scope of Study

This Flood Insurance Study covers the unincorporated areas of Floyd County, Kentucky. The area of study is shown on the Vicinity Map (Figure 1).

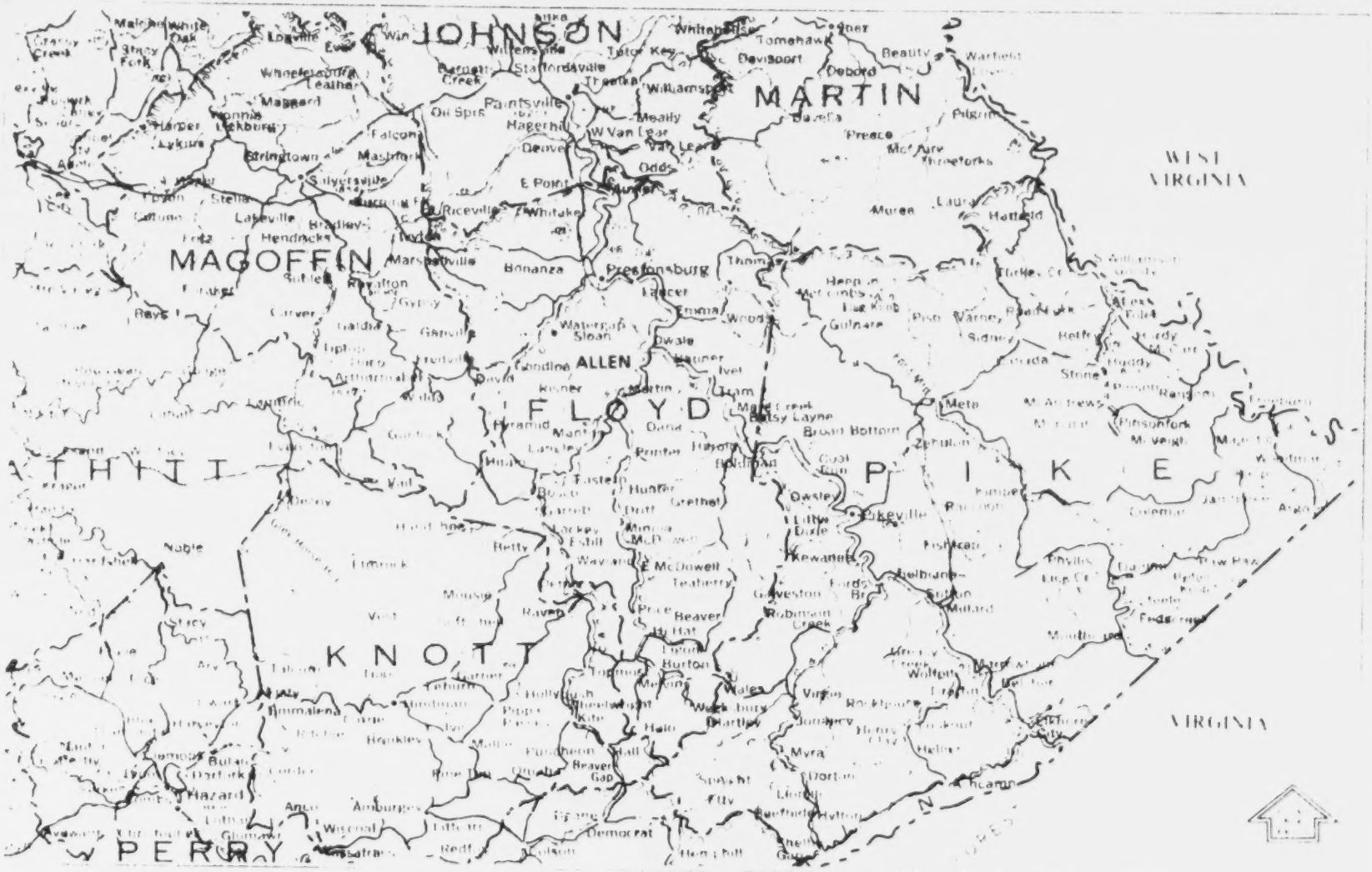
The limits of the areas studied were chosen by the CCO and community representatives at the initial coordination meeting in November 1978.

Floods caused by overflows from the following streams were studied in detail.

Stream	Reach
Levisa Fork	Mile 45.786 to Mile 76.814
Beaver Creek	Mouth to Mile 7.13
Left Fork Beaver Creek	Mouth to Mile 21.934
Right Fork Beaver Creek	Mouth to Mile 23.50
Middle Creek	Mouth to Mile 8.593
Abbott Creek	Mouth to Mile 5.94
Mud Creek	Mouth to Mile 5.80
Jacks Creek	Mouth to Mile 3.79
Steele Creek	Mouth to Mile 1.40

Portions of the following streams were studied by approximate methods: Big Brook, Branham Creek, Bull Creek, Arkansas Creek, Cow Creek, Erasure Creek, Left Fork Middle Creek, Mill Creek, Mud Creek, Paint Creek, Rock Fork, Steele Creek, and Stonecoal Brook. Approximate methods of analysis were used to study those areas having a low development potential or a minimal flood hazard.

The areas studied by detailed methods were selected with priority given to all known flood hazard areas, and areas of projected development or proposed construction for the next five years, through July 1986.


JOHNSON
MARTIN
MAGOFFIN
FLOYD
ALLEN
KNOTT
PERRY
PIKE
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
Paintsville
Prestonsburg
Hazard
Pikeville
Whitesburg
Tomahawk
Davisport
Debord
Beauty
Warfield
Williamsport
Meally
Van Lear
Oil Spring
Hagerhill
Falcon
Mayking
Lackburn
Harper
Lykins
Leatherwood
Whitaker
Ricetville
Bonanza
Watergap
Sloan
Dwale
Langley
Martin
Betsy Layne
Broad Bottom
Zebulon
Auxier
Hunter
Grethel
Owsley
Little Dixie
Kewanee
McDowell
Teaberry
Galveston
Robinson Creek
Beaver
Hurley
Wolfpit
Virgin
Myra
Jordan
Ary
Blackey
Estill
Wayland
Price
Noble
Emmalena
Buckhorn
Dwarfork
Vest
Mousie
Raven
Democrat
Redfox
Wisconsin
Amburgey
Ano
Glamorgan
Hellier
Millard
Fedscreek
Tolsia
Elkhorn
Gilmore
Sidney
Varney
Meta
Stone
Huddy
Ransom
Hindman
Mouthcard
Majestic
Carr
Jamboree
Arkle
Tinsley
Elkhorn City
Pilgrim
Preece
McAfee
Thunderkettle
Laurel
Hatfield
Thomas
Lacer
Emma
Wooton
Guthrie
Hellier
Ivel
Mare Creek
Printer
Haylot
Fisherman
Coal Run
Fishtrap
Pikeville
Elkhorn
Kimper
Mayo
Lancer
Hendricks
Lakeville
Bradley
Fritz
Stella
Carbon
Marrowbone
Sutton
Ramton
Gayley
Carver
Galveston
Garrett
Arthurmeal
Lackey
Betty
Limrock
Stacy
Vest
Arv
Lahoma
Hindman
Hardy
Hazard
Wisconsin
Democrat
Redfox

2.2 Community Description

Floyd County, situated in the eastern portion of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is one of the larger counties, comprising 399 square miles. The population in 1980 was 48, 568, a 35 percent increase over the 1970 population of 35,889 (Reference 1).

At the date of its formation in 1799, Floyd County comprised the whole Big Sandy Valley and some adjacent territory. This wilderness, sparsely inhabited and teeming with wildlife, was named for Colonel John Floyd, early pioneer and Indian fighter.

Floyd County is located within the Cumberland Plateau section of the Appalachian physiographic province. The terrain is mountainous and abounds in rich coal seams and productive deposits of oil and gas. The elevations range from 641 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD) at Prestonsburg, the county seat, to 2,130 feet NGVD on some of the higher peaks.

The riverine environment of Floyd County is composed mainly of soils from the Pope-Stendal-Allegheny Association. These soils dominate the valley floors which contain Levisa Fork and other major streams such as Jacks Creek, Abbott Creek, Middle Creek, Left Fork Beaver Creek, Right Fork Beaver Creek, and Mud Creek. Terraces which flank Levisa Fork and its tributaries are made up of the Jefferson-Muskingham-Holston-Dekalb Association. Valley slopes are dominated by two major soil types: Jefferson and Dekalb. The latter type is fairly ubiquitous, occurring in all soil associations in the county except for the Pope-Stendal-Allegheny. The ridgetops of Floyd County are frequently composed of Rockland and the Dekalb series (Reference 2).

Abbott Creek, Middle Creek, Beaver Creek, Mud Creek, and Jacks Creek are tributaries of Levisa Fork, which is the main drainage of the county. The chief industries are the mining of bituminous coal and the production of oil and gas.

The climate of Floyd County is generally temperate. The average temperatures range between 32 degrees F and 40 degrees F in the winter, and 70 degrees F and 79 degrees F in the summer. Rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. Floyd County has from 44 to 48 inches mean annual rainfall. The prevailing winds are from the south and west, although occasionally the wind is from the north in the winter.

2.3 Principal Flood Problems

A USGS gage (No. 2098) is located on Levisa Fork on the right bank 50 feet downstream from a concrete highway bridge on State Route 114 at Prestonsburg, 150 feet downstream from the mouth of Trimble Branch, and 450 feet upstream from Middle Creek at Levisa Fork mile 550.02. This is the only gage located in the Floyd County study area. The period of record is from October 1963 to present. Datum of the gage is 55.12 feet above NGVD.

The highest flood for which there are records occurred in February 1862 when Levisa Fork crested at a stage of 49.4 feet. On January 30, 1957, records at the Prestonsburg gaging station show that Levisa Fork reached a stage of 48.78 feet as indicated by highwater marks. In recent years, records published by USGS show that on April 6, 1977, a crest of 45.71 feet was reached.

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

There are three upstream flood control reservoirs on Levisa Fork and upstream tributaries which reduce flood levels in Floyd County. These projects were constructed by the COE. Fishtrap Lake has been regulated since October 1968 and is located on Levisa Fork in Pike County, Kentucky, 103.3 miles above its mouth. John W. Flannagan Dam and Reservoir has been regulated since March 1965 and is located on Pound River, a tributary of Russell Fork of Levisa Fork in Dickenson County, Virginia, 123.2 miles above the mouth of Levisa Fork. North Fork of Pound Lake has been regulated since August 1966 and is located on the North Fork of Pound River, a tributary of Russell Fork of Levisa Fork in Wise County, Virginia, 157.2 miles above the mouth of Levisa Fork.

3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied in detail in the community, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood hazard data required for this study. Flood events of a magnitude which are expected to be equalled or exceeded once on the average during any 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year period (recurrence intervals), have been selected as having special significance for flood plain management and for flood insurance premium rates. These events, commonly termed the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods, have a 10, 2, 1, and 0.2 percent chance, respectively, of being equalled or exceeded during any year. Although the recurrence interval represents the long term, average period between floods of a specific magnitude, rare floods could occur

at short intervals or even within the same year. The risk of experiencing a rare flood increases when periods greater than one year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood which equals or exceeds the 100-year flood (one percent chance of annual occurrence) in any 50 year period is about 40 percent (four in 10), and for any 90 year period, the risk increases to about 60 percent (six in 10). The analyses reported here reflect flooding potentials based on conditions existing in the community at the time of completion of this study. Maps and flood elevations will be amended periodically to reflect future changes.

3.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish peak discharge-frequency relationships for floods of the selected recurrence intervals for each flooding source studied in detail in the community.

The number of USGS gaging stations in the vicinity of Floyd County, Kentucky is very limited. An in-depth study of these gages and those in the headwater area of Levisa Fork in the States of Kentucky and Virginia were added to make a comprehensive study of this region. These areas are basically in the same type of flood region and hydrologic area as established by the USGS (Reference 3). The study was made in accordance with the Water Resources Council (WRC) Bulletin No. 17A (Reference 4). Initially a number of the stations had some modified peak values through lake regulation. In order to enhance any relationships developed, natural flows were reconstructed whenever possible. Using the Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) "Regional Frequency Computation" program (Reference 5), gaging stations with a short period of record were extended by longer record stations, provided the correlation coefficient between the stations was within acceptable limits. Determination of the final discharge-frequency curves considered omission of low and high outliers, weighting with the generalized skew, and historically adjusting the curves where possible.

The mountainous terrain of Floyd County resulted in urbanization having minimal effect on the final discharge frequency curves. In the final analysis nine stations were used to develop natural discharge versus drainage area relationships for the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year frequency floods. These curves are applicable for all gaged and ungaged streams in Floyd County watersheds with the exception of Levisa Fork, which is discussed later in this section. Table 1 shows natural discharges at various points along each stream studied in detail based on the aforementioned analysis.

An analysis of several floods indicated that flood peaks on Floyd County streams, tributary to Levisa Fork, occur prior to mainstem flooding.

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (sq. miles)	PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs) 10-YEAR	50-YEAR	100-YEAR	500-YEAR
LEVISA FORK					
At the downstream county limit	1,955	39,400	54,900	65,000	[illegible]
At Prestonsburg USGS gage	1,702	37,900	52,200	62,700	96,500
Just upstream of the confluence of Beaver Creek	1,362	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Just upstream of the confluence of Mud Creek	1,274	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BEAVER CREEK					
At mouth	240.0	21,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At the confluence of Right Fork Beaver Creek and Left Fork Beaver Creek	228.0	20,500	32,100	37,700	52,400
LEFT FORK BEAVER CREEK					
At mouth	73.4	7,900	12,400	14,600	20,200
At State Highway 1101 bridge at Drift, KY	58.5	6,250	10,100	11,900	16,300
At State Highway 122 bridge at Price, KY	33.0	3,550	5,800	6,750	9,550
At upstream limit of detailed study	22.6	2,490	4,100	4,720	6,700
RIGHT FORK BEAVER CREEK					
At mouth	154.6	15,000	23,900	27,900	[illegible]
At State Highway 80 bridge north of Bosco, KY	126.0	12,600	20,000	23,300	32,400
At Chessie System bridge at Wayland, KY	73.9	7,850	12,600	14,800	20,400
MIDDLE CREEK					
At mouth	64.4	6,900	11,100	13,000	[illegible]
Just upstream of the confluence of Spurlock Creek	53.1	5,700	9,200	10,800	15,000

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES - continued

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (sq. miles)	PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs) 10-YEAR	50-YEAR	100-YEAR	500-YEAR
ABBOTT CREEK					
At mouth	17.0	1,940	3,190	3,710	5,280
Just upstream of the confluence of Little Abbott Creek	7.2	1,030	1,720	2,040	2,910
At upstream limit of detailed study	5.9	675	1,140	1,390	2,000
MUD CREEK					
At mouth	52.4	5,600	9,100	10,600	14,700
Just upstream of the confluence of Little Mud Creek	40.4	4,320	7,050	8,200	11,500
Just upstream of the confluence of Toler Creek	30.1	3,250	5,320	6,180	8,740
At upstream limit of detailed study	27.8	3,000	4,900	5,700	8,100
JACKS CREEK					
At mouth	5.8	890	1,490	1,790	2,520
At upstream limit of detailed study	1.7	455	805	1,000	1,470
STEELE CREEK					
At mouth	3.4	655	1,100	1,360	1,940

One tributary which has changing runoff characteristics is Beaver Creek. The higher runoff rate from the Right Fork Beaver Creek and Left Fork Beaver Creek, in comparison to the Beaver Creek mainstem, is discussed below. Beaver Creek's origin is the confluence of Left Fork Beaver Creek and Right Fork Beaver Creek. These tributary watersheds are adjacent basins and have a north to south alignment. Flood flows of various magnitudes from the high stream gradient headwaters travel down each fork to the low stream gradients existing at the mouth of Left Fork Beaver Creek, Right Fork Beaver Creek, and along Beaver Creek. Greatly reduced water velocities, together with a natural left overbank ponding area existing at the confluence area (Beaver Creek origin), and timing of contributing flood peaks from the above tributaries will effectively reduce the total Beaver Creek discharges. Therefore, Beaver Creek discharges in this area will be less than the flow summation of Right Fork Beaver Creek and Left Fork Beaver Creek (see Table 1).

The source of the 100-year discharges for the streams studied by the approximate method is the same as the regionalized curves developed for Floyd County detail studies.

Levisa Fork required a separate study from other streams studied in Floyd County. Under existing conditions, Levisa Fork flows are actually in a modified condition reflecting upstream reservoirs regulating the natural flow. To properly evaluate each gaging station on Levisa Fork, all stations had to have modified peaks restored to their natural peaks. This process varied from station to station because of the number of reservoirs affecting gage flow and the date that the reservoir was constructed. An analysis was made and natural discharge frequency curves were developed for Levisa Fork gaging stations. Relationships were developed to compare natural versus observed modified flows to reflect all existing reservoirs for each station. From these data, modified flow discharge frequency curves could be developed for any of the studied gages.

Modified discharge frequency curves were drawn for the USGS gaging stations for the Levisa Fork stations at Pikeville, Kentucky (upstream of Floyd County), and Paintsville, Kentucky (downstream of Floyd County). As was previously discussed, peak flows from major floods occur on Levisa Fork at a time when flows on Floyd County tributaries are past their peak. This results in little tributary contribution to the large magnitude of flow on Levisa Fork. Therefore, it was determined that modified discharges can be best represented by a linear relationship between gaging stations on a stream mile versus drainage plot. Table 1 shows modified discharges at various points along Levisa Fork based on the established relationship.

3.2 Hydraulic Analyses

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of the flooding sources studied in detail in Floyd County were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals along each of the flood sources.

Water-surface elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals were computed through the use of the HEC-2 computer program, "Water Surface Profiles" (Reference 6). Cross section data for the detail streams were obtained from detailed mapping developed from aerial photography. The below water sections were obtained by actual field measurements. All bridges, culverts and dams were surveyed to obtain pertinent elevation and structural geometry. Detailed structure plans were obtained whenever possible to document details.

Flood profiles were drawn showing computed water-surface elevations to an accuracy of 0.5 foot for the selected recurrence intervals. Starting water-surface elevations for all streams in Floyd County began by slope-area computations, with the exception of the Left Fork Beaver Creek and Right Fork Beaver Creek. Since there has to be major flooding on each of these two creeks to have major flooding on Beaver Creek (paragraph

3.1), the elevation obtained at the upstream limit of Beaver Creek established the starting elevation for each fork for the respective frequency flows. Profiles were determined for the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods.

Roughness coefficients (Manning's "n") depend on such factors as type and amount of vegetation, channel configuration, and water depth. Field inspection for each stream studied by the detailed method provided estimated values. Technical literature, such as the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Water Supply Paper (WSP) 1849, "Roughness Characteristics of Natural Channels," (Reference 7), was very useful. Levisa Fork was the only stream having historical profiles to refine these estimated values. This calibration (to the nearest 0.5 foot, where applicable) was useful in improving estimated roughness coefficients on streams without historical profile data. The range of roughness values used for the main channel of Levisa Fork ranges from 0.042 to 0.045 with flood plain roughness values ranging from 0.060 to 0.070 for all floods. Roughness values for the main channel of all of the other streams varied from 0.035 to 0.060 with flood plain roughness values ranging from 0.050 to 0.100 for all floods.

The water-surface elevations for the 100-year recurrence interval for all streams studied by the approximate method were computed using Manning's formula. Cross sections were based on map reconnaissance only. Constriction at bridges and culverts was not considered. Slope for Manning's formula was based on the streambed profiles obtained from topographic mapping. The 100-year elevation data on all streams studied by the approximate method were based on slope-area computations, or the 100-year backwater elevation from the receiving stream, whichever controlled.

The hydraulic analysis for this study area was based on the effects of unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the profiles are valid only if the hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, and dams and other flood control structures operate properly, and do not fail.

All elevations used in this study are referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), formerly referred to as Mean Sea Level Datum of 1929; elevation reference marks used in this study are shown and described on the maps.

4.0 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The National Flood Insurance Program encourages state and local governments to adopt sound flood plain management programs. Therefore, each Flood Insurance Study includes a flood boundary map designed to assist communities in developing sound flood plain management measures.

4.1 Flood Boundaries

In order to provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 100-year flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for purposes of flood plain management measures. The 500-year flood is employed to indicate additional areas of flood risk in the community. For each stream studied in detail, the boundaries of the 100- and the 500-year floods have been delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section; between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using topographic maps at a scale of 1"=200', with a contour interval of 5 feet (Reference 8). In cases where the 100- and the 500-year flood boundaries are close together, only the 100-year boundary has been shown.

For streams studied by approximate methods, the boundary of the 100-year flood was developed from normal depth calculations and topographic maps at a scale of 1:24,000 with a contour interval of 40 feet (Reference 9).

The boundaries of the 100- and 500-year floods are shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map. Small areas within the flood boundaries may lie above the flood elevations, and therefore, may not be subject to flooding. Owing to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data, such areas are not shown.

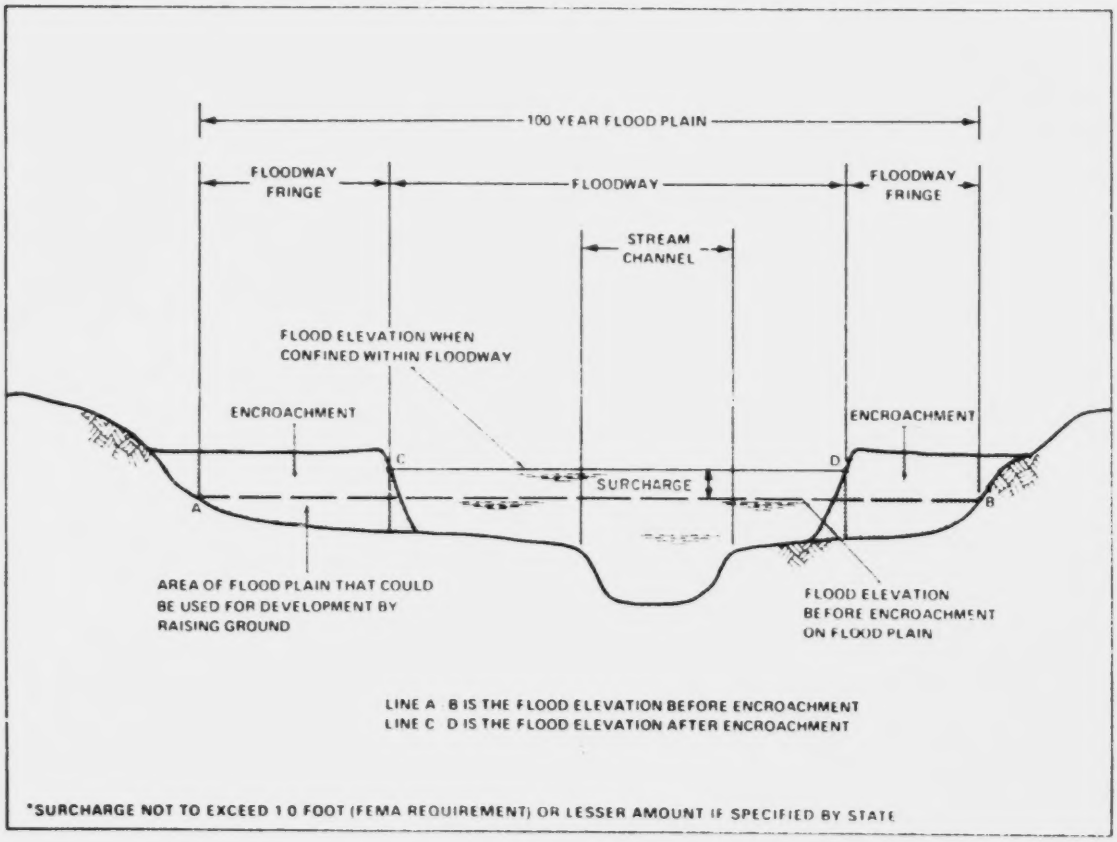
4.2 Floodways

Encroachment on flood plains, such as artificial fill, reduces the flood-carrying capacity, increases the flood heights of streams, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. One aspect of flood plain management involves balancing the economic gain from flood plain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard. For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the concept of a floodway is used as a tool to assist local communities in this aspect of flood plain management. Under this concept, the area of the 100-year flood is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe. The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent flood plain areas that must be kept free of encroachment in order that the 100-year flood may be carried without substantial increases in flood heights. Minimum standards of FEMA limit such increases in flood heights to 1.0 foot, provided that hazardous velocities are not produced. The floodways in this report are presented to local agencies as minimum standards that can be adopted or that can be used as a basis for additional studies.

The floodway proposed in this study was computed on the basis of equal conveyance reduction from each side of the flood plain. The results of these computations are tabulated at selected cross sections for each stream segment for which a floodway is computed (Table 2).

As shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (Exhibit 3), the floodway widths were determined at cross sections; between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated. In cases where the boundaries of the floodway and the 100-year flood are either close together or collinear, only the floodway boundary has been shown. A portion of the floodway of Levisa Fork extends beyond the county limits.

The area between the floodway and the boundary of the 100-year flood is termed the floodway fringe. The floodway fringe thus encompasses the portion of the flood plain that could be completely obstructed without increasing the water-surface elevation of the 100-year flood more than 1.0 foot at any point. Typical relationships between the floodway and the floodway fringe and their significance to flood plain development are shown in Figure 2.


100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN
FLOODWAY FRINGE
FLOODWAY
FLOODWAY FRINGE
STREAM CHANNEL
FLOOD ELEVATION WHEN CONFINED WITHIN FLOODWAY
ENCROACHMENT
ENCROACHMENT
C
D
SURCHARGE
A
B
AREA OF FLOOD PLAIN THAT COULD BE USED FOR DEVELOPMENT BY RAISING GROUND
FLOOD ELEVATION BEFORE ENCROACHMENT ON FLOOD PLAIN
LINE A B IS THE FLOOD ELEVATION BEFORE ENCROACHMENT
LINE C D IS THE FLOOD ELEVATION AFTER ENCROACHMENT
*SURCHARGE NOT TO EXCEED 1.0 FOOT (FEMA REQUIREMENT) OR LESSER AMOUNT IF SPECIFIED BY STATE

FLOODWAY SCHEMATIC Figure 2

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
LEVISA FORK								
A	46.57	574[2]	14,567	4.6	623.7	623.7	624.6	0.9
B	47.28	289	11,205	5.9	624.5	624.5	625.5	1.0
C	48.24	302	11,330	5.9	625.9	625.9	626.9	1.0
D	48.27	303	11,367	5.9	626.0	626.0	627.0	1.0
E	48.69	296	11,805	5.6	626.6	626.6	627.6	1.0
F	49.43	299	11,492	5.8	627.6	627.6	628.5	0.9
G	50.16	278	10,300	6.5	628.6	628.6	629.5	0.9
H	51.24	326	11,238	5.9	630.6	630.6	631.4	0.8
I	52.10	355	11,323	5.9	631.9	631.9	632.8	0.9
J	52.70	320	11,883	5.6	632.6	632.6	633.5	0.9
K	53.00	393[3]	13,844	4.8	633.1	633.1	633.9	0.8
L	53.49	351[3]	13,119	5.1	634.1	634.1	635.0	0.9
M	53.68	323[3]	12,219	5.5	634.3	634.3	635.2	0.9
N	53.87	300[3]	12,566	5.3	634.5	634.5	635.4	0.9
O	54.06	368[3]	13,397	5.0	634.7	634.7	635.6	0.9
P	54.82	313[3]	12,582	5.5	635.9	635.9	636.9	1.0
Q	55.02	344[3]	13,206	5.2	636.3	636.3	637.3	1.0
R	55.18	329[3]	12,678	5.4	636.7	636.7	637.7	1.0
S	55.41	253[3]	10,903	6.3	637.0	637.0	638 0	1.0
T	55.65	253[3]	10,798	6.4	637.5	637.5	638.5	1.0
U	55.93	287[3]	11,877	5.8	638.1	638.1	639.1	1.0
V	56.13	362[3]	15,160	4.6	638.7	638.7	639.7	1.0
W	56.27	418[3]	12,990	5.3	638.7	638.7	639.7	1.0
X	56.32	280[3]	11,772	5.9	638.8	638.8	639.8	1.0
Y	56.70	480[3]	15,523	4.4	639.8	639.8	640.8	1.0
Z	56.91	431[3]	12,641	5.5	639.9	639.9	640.9	1.0

[1]MILES ABOVE MOUTH
[2]THIS WIDTH EXTENDS BEYOND COUNTY BOUNDARY
[3]THIS WIDTH EXTENDS WITHIN AREA NOT INCLUDED

REVISED 4/16/90

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

LEVISA FORK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
LEVISA FORK								
AA	57.09	276[2]	11,412	6.0	640.2	640.2	641.2	1.0
AB	57.30	278[2]	11,830	5.8	640.7	640.7	641.7	1.0
AC	57.55	256[2]	10,929	6.3	641.1	641.1	642.1	1.0
AD	57.73	401[2]	14,106	4.9	641.6	641.6	642.5	0.9
AE	58.17	358[2]	14,064	4.9	642.6	642.6	643.5	0.9
AF	58.35	275[2]	11,574	6.0	642.8	642.8	643.7	0.9
AG	58.52	472[2]	13,122	5.3	643.1	643.1	644.0	0.9
AH	58.71	323[2]	13,181	5.2	643.5	643.5	644.4	0.9
AI	58.94	321[2]	13,013	5.3	643.9	643.9	644.8	0.9
AJ	59.04	346[2]	13,788	5.0	644.2	644.2	645.1	0.9
AK	59.28	310[2]	12,814	5.4	644.5	644.5	645.4	0.9
AL	59.64	753[2]	17,792	3.9	645.2	645.2	646.1	0.9
AM	60.48	434	13,832	5.0	646.3	646.3	647.2	0.9
AN	61.21	545	15,466	4.5	647.2	647.2	648.1	0.9
AO	62.32	593	13,024	5.3	648.5	648.5	649.4	0.9
AP	62.34	622	14,270	4.8	649.1	649.1	649.8	0.7
AQ	62.35	627	13,402	5.1	649.1	649.1	649.8	0.7
AR	63.03	1109	20,621	3.3	649.7	649.7	650.5	0.8
AS	63.66	924	18,754	3.7	650.1	650.1	650.8	0.7
AT	64.37	435	14,997	4.6	650.8	650.8	651.5	0.7
AU	64.42	435	15,056	4.6	651.0	651.0	651.7	0.7
AV	65.24	687	11,739	5.4	651.6	651.6	652.2	0.6
AW	66.10	337	13,880	4.6	653.5	653.5	654.2	0.7
AX	67.05	400	14,712	4.3	654.5	654.5	655.2	0.7
AY	67.87	323	12,123	5.3	655.5	655.5	656.2	0.7
AZ	68.84	331	12,541	5.1	656.7	656.7	657.4	0.7

[1]MILES ABOVE MOUTH
[2]THIS WIDTH EXTENDS WITHIN AREA NOT INCLUDED

REVISED 4/16/90

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

LEVISA FORK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
LEVISA FORK								
BA	69.73	495	13,691	4.7	658.6	658.6	659.6	1.0
BB	70.38	765	16,034	4.0	659.1	659.1	660.1	1.0
BC	71.11	506	13,502	4.7	659.7	659.7	660.6	0 9
BD	71.90	318	12,086	5.3	660.6	660.6	661.6	1.0
BE	72.55	329	12,624	5.1	661.0	661.0	662.0	1.0
BF	73.42	371	14,183	4.5	661.9	661.9	662.9	1.0
BG	74.08	589	17,841	3.6	662.7	662.7	663.7	1.0
BH	75.62	400	13,829	4.4	664.7	664.7	665.7	1.0
BI	76.02	268	9483	6.4	664.8	664.8	665.8	1.0
BJ	76.45	271	9709	6.3	665.3	665.3	666.3	1.0

[1]MILES ABOVE MOUTH

REVISED 4/16/90

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

LEVISA FORK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
BEAVER CREEK								
A	0.61	406[2]	8159	4.8	651.4	648.5[3]	649.4	0.9
B	1.03	617	10,843	3.6	651.4	649.7[3]	650.7	1.0
C	1.06	621	11,122	3.5	651.4	650.0[3]	651.0	1.0
D	1.66	563	11,651	3.4	651.4	651.0[3]	652.0	1.0
E	2.51	449	10,188	3.8	652.4	652.4	653.4	1.0
F	3.01	630	13,544	2.9	653.3	653.3	654.3	1.0
G	3.52	745	14,016	2.8	654.0	654.0	655.0	1.0
H	4.08	626	13,218	3.0	654.8	654.8	655.8	1.0
I	4.60	419	10,521	3.7	655.5	655.5	656.4	0.9
J	6.23	632[2]	10,068	3.9	659.8	659.8	660.7	0.9
K	6.49	438	9556	4.1	660.5	660.5	661.5	1.0
L	6.54	443	9639	4.0	660.6	660.6	661.5	0.9
M	6.57	529	10,501	3.7	661.1	661.1	662.0	0.9
N	6.71	487	11,244	3.5	661.4	661.4	662.4	1.0

[1]MILES ABOVE MOUTH
[2]THIS WIDTH EXTENDS BEYOND COUNTY LIMITS
[3]ELEVATIONS WITHOUT CONSIDERING BACKWATER EFFECT

REVISED 4/16/90

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

BEAVER CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
					(FEET NGVD)			
Beaver Creek (continued)								
O	6.88	975	21,816	1.8	661.7	661.7	662.7	1.0
P	7.13	1,813	39,905	1.0	661.8	661.8	662.8	1.0
Left Fork Beaver Creek								
A	0.13	512	11,757	1.2	661.8	661.8	662.8	1.0
B	0.45	219	3,934	3.7	662.2	662.2	663.2	1.0
C	0.64	373	5,824	2.5	662.6	662.6	663.6	1.0
D	0.67	369	5,572	2.5	662.9	662.9	663.9	1.0
E	1.24	525	10,143	1.4	663.3	663.3	664.3	1.0
F	2.01	616	9,693	1.5	663.7	663.7	664.7	1.0
G	2.21	657	9,526	1.5	664.0	664.0	665.0	1.0
H	2.57	780	7,213	2.0	664.3	664.3	665.3	1.0
I	2.59	896	8,349	1.7	664.5	664.5	665.5	1.0
J	2.84	526	6,531	2.2	665.0	665.0	666.0	1.0
K	3.16	691	5,293	2.8	665.5	665.5	666.5	1.0
L	3.46	433	4,205	3.5	666.6	666.6	667.6	1.0
M	3.49	510	5,242	2.8	667.8	667.8	668.8	1.0
N	4.02	569	5,819	2.3	669.1	669.1	670.1	1.0
O	4.62	847	6,745	1.9	670.1	670.1	671.1	1.0
P	5.26	313	2,988	4.4	672.9	672.9	673.9	1.0
Q	5.58	375	3,141	4.2	675.2	675.2	676.2	1.0
R	5.61	381	3,327	3.9	675.8	675.8	676.8	1.0
S	6.60	481	4,610	2.8	680.2	680.2	681.1	0.9

[1]Miles above mouth.

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

BEAVER CREEK-LEFT FORK BEAVER CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
					(FEET NGVD)			
Left Fork Beaver Creek (continued)								
T	6.66	456	4,144	3.2	680.4	680.4	681.4	1.0
U	6.91	198	1,759	7.4	681.8	681.8	682.7	0.9
V	7.20	313	2,728	4.8	686.0	686.0	686.9	0.9
W	7.48	522	5,336	2.5	687.6	687.6	688.5	0.9
X	7.88	562	5,108	2.3	688.4	688.4	689.3	0.9
Y	7.91	508	5,427	2.2	688.9	688.9	689.8	0.9
Z	8.37	351	3,564	3.3	689.9	689.9	690.8	0.9
AA	8.80	420	4,418	2.7	691.5	691.5	692.4	0.9
AB	9.41	454	3,445	3.1	693.7	693.7	694.6	0.9
AC	9.91	360	2,776	3.9	696.3	696.3	697.2	0.9
AD	10.33	284	2,902	3.7	698.5	698.5	699.4	0.9
AE	10.69	537	3,749	2.9	700.2	700.2	701.2	1.0
AF	11.06	209	1,842	5.9	702.8	702.8	703.8	1.0
AG	11.09	217	2,055	5.3	705.4	705.4	706.4	1.0
AH	12.36	203	2,126	4.6	716.2	716.2	717.2	1.0
AI	12.85	192	1,897	5.2	720.2	720.2	721.2	1.0
AJ	13.20	167	1,804	5.4	723.3	723.3	724.3	1.0
AK	13.46	242	2,065	4.1	725.5	725.5	726.5	1.0
AL	14.12	113	1,095	7.7	732.4	732.4	733.4	1.0
AM	14.37	204	2,093	4.0	735.7	735.7	736.7	1.0
AN	15.02	84	820	9.2	742.5	742.5	743.4	0.9

[1]Miles above mouth.

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

LEFT FORK BEAVER CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
					(FEET NGVD)			
Left Fork Beaver Creek (continued)								
AO	15.50	155	1,410	5.4	749.4	749.4	750.4	1.0
AP	15.66	175	1,420	5.3	751.3	751.3	752.3	1.0
AQ	16.09	113	1,120	6.0	756.5	756.5	757.3	0.8
AR	16.22	114	647	10.4	758.2	758.2	758.7	0.5
AS	16.72	74	882	7.7	768.5	768.5	769.5	1.0
AT	16.85	86	946	7.1	770.7	770.7	771.6	0.9
AU	17.35	147	1,169	5.8	779.5	779.5	780.1	0.6
AV	17.71	194	1,184	5.7	784.4	784.4	785.4	1.0
AW	17.89	236	812	7.4	788.4	788.4	789.2	0.8
AX	18.21	92	848	7.1	797.4	797.4	798.3	0.9
AY	18.91	75	536	8.8	812.1	812.1	812.6	0.5
AZ	19.06	57	477	9.9	818.2	818.2	818.8	0.6
BA	19.37	95	743	6.4	827.6	827.6	828.2	0.6
BB	19.52	166	995	4.7	832.0	832.0	833.0	1.0
BC	19.83	79	611	7.7	837.4	837.4	838.1	0.7
BD	20.09	74	567	8.3	843.5	843.5	844.3	0.8
BE	20.40	128	712	6.6	852.5	852.5	853.3	0.8
BF	21.16	81	609	7.8	872.0	872.0	872.8	0.8
BG	21.48	95	588	8.0	880.6	880.6	881.0	0.4

[1]Miles above mouth.

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

LEFT FORK BEAVER CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
					(FEET NGVD)			
Right Fork Beaver Creek								
A	0.29	676[2]	11,875	2.3	661.8	661.8	662.8	1.0
B	0.40	263[2]	4,422	6.3	661.8	661.8	662.8	1.0
C	0.54	606[2]	7,855	3.6	662.4	662.4	663.4	1.0
D	0.57	805[2]	10,493	2.7	662.6	662.6	663.6	1.0
E	0.79	573[2]	10,786	2.6	662.9	662.9	663.9	1.0
F	0.86	273[2]	7,127	3.9	662.9	662.9	663.9	1.0
G	0.87	264[2]	6,376	4.4	662.9	662.9	663.9	1.0
H	0.90	273[2]	7,142	3.9	663.0	663.0	664.0	1.0
I	1.08	340	6,440	4.3	663.0	663.0	663.9	0.9
J	1.50	344	8,023	3.5	663.8	663.8	664.8	1.0
K	1.55	366	7,578	3.7	663.8	663.8	664.8	1.0
L	1.57	423	8,393	3.3	664.2	664.2	665.2	1.0
M	1.61	198	3,665	7.6	664.2	664.2	665.2	1.0
N	1.66	200	3,738	7.5	664.3	664.3	665.2	0.9
O	1.74	306	6,493	4.3	665.2	665.2	666.0	0.8
P	2.65	287	6,026	4.6	666.9	666.9	667.9	1.0
Q	2.67	304	6,613	4.2	667.4	667.4	668.4	1.0
R	2.82	453	7,621	3.7	667.7	667.7	668.7	1.0
S	2.88	345	6,849	4.1	667.9	667.9	668.9	1.0
T	3.33	458	7,571	3.7	668.6	668.6	669.6	1.0
U	3.36	472	8,369	3.3	669.9	669.9	670.9	1.0
V	3.84	374	7,009	4.0	670.8	670.8	671.7	0.9
W	4.58	635	8,900	3.1	673.8	673.8	674.5	0.7
X	5.17	418	8,071	3.5	674.8	674.8	675.4	0.6
Y	5.56	559	9,558	2.9	675.7	675.7	676.2	0.5
Z	5.82	645	12,598	2.2	675.9	675.9	676.5	0.6

[1]Miles above mouth.
[2]Floodway width extends beyond county limits.

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

RIGHT FORK BEAVER CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
					(FEET NGVD)			
Right Fork Beaver Creek (continued)								
AA	6.51	432	8,611	3.2	676.3	676.3	677.0	0.7
AB	7.29	340	5,362	5.2	678.0	678.0	679.0	1.0
AC	7.42	915	15,081	1.8	678.7	678.7	679.7	1.0
AD	7.62	1,079	16,232	1.7	678.8	678.8	679.8	1.0
AE	7.82	530	7,174	3.9	678.8	678.8	679.8	1.0
AF	7.93	386	4,910	5.7	678.8	678.8	679.8	1.0
AG	8.26	496	7,251	3.8	680.5	680.5	681.4	0.9
AH	8.45	231	3,975	7.0	680.9	680.9	681.8	0.9
AI	8.59	118	2,798	10.0	681.6	681.6	682.5	0.9
AJ	8.95	471	7,662	3.6	684.1	684.1	685.1	1.0
AK	9.21	323	6,452	4.3	684.7	684.7	685.7	1.0
AL	9.28	279	5,515	5.1	685.7	685.7	686.7	1.0
AM	9.69	532	10,350	2.7	686.7	686.7	687.7	1.0
AN	10.26	296	5,925	4.7	687.8	687.8	688.7	0.9
AO	10.81	345	6,914	4.0	689.8	689.8	690.7	0.9
AP	11.67	618	9,189	2.5	691.8	691.8	692.7	0.9
AQ	12.36	301	5,708	4.1	693.3	693.3	694.2	0.9
AR	13.16	338	5,829	4.0	694.9	694.9	695.9	1.0
AS	13.76	542	8,492	2.7	696.2	696.2	697.1	0.9
AT	14.30	418	6,268	3.7	697.3	697.3	698.2	0.9
AU	14.64	509	8,019	2.9	698.0	698.0	698.9	0.9
AV	15.10	351	6,360	3.7	699.0	699.0	699.9	0.9
AW	15.98	485	6,370	3.7	701.0	701.0	701.8	0.8
AX	16.12	431	5,268	4.4	701.3	701.3	702.1	0.8
AY	16.41	579	9,061	2.6	702.2	702.2	703.1	0.9
AZ	16.47	598	7,245	3.2	702.2	702.2	703.1	0.9

[1]Miles above mouth

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

RIGHT FORK BEAVER CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
					(FEET NGVD)			
Right Fork Beaver Creek (continued)								
BA	16.58	374	4,768	4.9	702.6	702.6	703.5	0.9
BB	16.97	246	4,230	5.5	704.5	704.5	705.5	1.0
BC	17.15	304	5,840	4.0	705.8	705.8	706.8	1.0
BD	17.45	324	5,929	3.9	706.6	706.6	707.6	1.0
BE	17.92	461	7,578	3.1	708.1	708.1	709.0	0.9
BF	18.49	537	7,859	3.0	709.1	709.1	709.9	0.8
BG	19.15	396	5,445	4.3	710.5	710.5	711.1	0.6
BH	19.45	539	6,061	3.8	711.5	711.5	712.2	0.7
BI	19.87	518	6,613	2.2	712.8	712.8	713.6	0.8
BJ	20.09	321[2]	4,121	3.6	713.0	713.0	713.8	0.8
BK	20.44	239[2]	3,470	4.3	714.0	714.0	714.9	0.9
BL	20.67	209[2]	3,429	4.3	714.6	714.6	715.5	0.9
BM	21.36	270	3,723	4.0	718.4	718.4	719.3	0.9
BN	21.97	188	2,472	6.0	721.0	721.0	721.9	0.9
BO	22.35	317	4,382	3.4	723.4	723.4	724.4	1.0
BP	22.67	183	2,549	5.8	724.3	724.3	725.3	0.9
BQ	22.79	140	2,099	7.1	725.6	725.6	726.5	0.9
BR	23.37	472	6,386	2.3	728.5	728.5	729.4	0.9
Middle Creek								
A	0.18	109[3]	2,031	6.4	635.8	618.8[5]	618.8	0.0
B	0.82	652[4]	8,848	1.5	635.8	621.5[5]	622.3	0.8
C	0.86	655[4]	8,993	1.4	635.8	621.6[5]	622.4	0.8
D	1.16	233	2,481	5.2	635.8	621.7[5]	622.5	0.8
E	1.65	268	3,037	4.3	635.8	624.1[5]	625.1	1.0

[1]MILES ABOVE MOUTH
[2]THIS WIDTH EXTENDS BEYOND COUNTY BOUNDARY
[3]THIS WIDTH IS WITHIN AREA NOT INCLUDED
[4]THIS WIDTH EXTENDS WITHIN AREA NOT INCLUDED
[5]ELEVATIONS WITHOUT CONSIDERING BACKWATER EFFECT FROM LEVISA FORK

REVISED: 4/16/90

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

RIGHT FORK BEAVER CREEK-MIDDLE CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
					(FEET NGVD)			
Middle Creek (continued)								
F	2.02	209	3,106	4.2	635.8	625.6[2]	626.5	0.9
G	2.26	158	2,374	5.5	635.8	627.1[2]	627.8	0.7
H	2.41	127	1,894	5.7	635.8	628.1[2]	628.9	0.8
I	2.67	243	3,176	3.4	635.8	630.7[2]	631.6	0.9
J	2.90	242	3,991	2.7	635.8	631.8[2]	632.7	0.9
K	3.21	259	3,868	2.8	635.8	632.4[2]	633.3	0.9
L	3.59	331	3,889	2.8	635.8	633.3[2]	634.1	0.8
Abbott Creek								
A	0.26	79	793	4.7	634.1	607.8[2]	607.8	0.0
B	0.79	138	1,516	2.4	634.1	612.4[2]	612.4	0.0
C	1.18	290	1,611	2.1	634.1	614.5[2]	615.3	0.8
D	1.69	379	1,515	2.2	634.1	617.4[2]	618.4	1.0
E	2.21	198	775	4.1	634.1	622.0[2]	622.3	0.3
F	2.54	187	799	4.0	634.1	625.7[2]	626.7	1.0
G	3.11	169	1,024	3.1	634.1	633.2[2]	634.0	0.8
H	3.39	121	619	3.3	636.0	636.0	637.0	1.0
I	3.99	55	378	5.4	642.3	642.3	643.1	0.8
J	4.37	125	423	4.8	646.8	646.8	647.1	0.3
K	4.77	52	324	5.3	656.8	656.8	657.2	0.4
L	4.96	38	324	5.3	660.8	660.8	661.2	0.4
M	5.19	126	477	3.6	664.7	664.7	665.5	0.8
N	5.62	47	276	6.2	672.8	672.8	673.8	1.0
O	5.87	53	257	5.4	681.1	681.1	682.1	1.0
P	5.93	29	231	6.0	683.8	683.8	684.4	0.6

[1]MILES ABOVE MOUTH
[2]ELEVATIONS WITHOUT CONSIDERING BACKWATER EFFECT FROM LEVISA FORK

REVISED: 4/16/90

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

MIDDLE CREEK-ABBOTT CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
MUD CREEK								
A	0.18	87	1640	6.5	663.9	641.0[2]	641.9	0.9
B	1.00	171	2177	4.9	663.9	645.9[2]	646.8	0.9
C	1.80	312	2963	2.8	663.9	649.4[2]	650.2	0.8
D	2.11	118	1482	5.5	663.9	650.5[2]	651.3	0.8
E	2.81	148	1579	3.9	663.9	655.5[2]	656.4	0.9
F	2.84	168	1868	3.3	663.9	656.5[2]	657.4	0.9
G	3.04	219	2416	2.6	603.9	658.4[2]	659.3	0.9
H	3.39	149	1769	3.5	663.9	659.7[2]	660.6	0.9
I	4.03	428	4211	1.5	663.9	661.0[2]	661.9	0.9
J	4.14	371	3014	2.1	663.9	661.1[2]	662.0	0.9
K	4.50	188	1253	4.9	663.9	662.2[2]	663.1	0.9
L	4.52	221	1464	4.2	663.9	662.7[2]	663.6	0.9
M	.76	141	1229	5.0	664.8	664.8	665.8	1.0
N	4.80	152	1377	4.5	665.4	665.4	666.4	1.0
O	5.53	305	2101	2.9	670.5	670.5	671.5	1.0
P	5.57	310	2244	2.8	670.9	670.9	671.9	1.0
Q	5.80	144	828	6.9	672.3	672.3	673.3	1.0

[1]MILES ABOVE MOUTH
[2]ELEVATIONS WITHOUT CONSIDERING BACKWATER EFFECT FROM LEVISA FORK

REVISED: 4/16/90

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

MUD CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
					(FEET NGVD)			
Jacks Creek								
A	0.03	34	192	9.3	896.2	896.2	896.3	0.1
B	0.38	65	225	8.0	920.6	920.6	920.6	0.0
C	0.44	51	237	7.6	925.9	925.9	925.9	0.0
D	0.53	70	333	5.4	931.5	931.5	932.1	0.6
E	0.54	79	399	4.5	932.2	932.2	932.8	0.6
F	0.61	110	367	4.9	939.3	939.3	939.3	0.0
G	0.68	36	222	8.1	941.1	941.1	941.1	0.0
H	0.71	50	286	6.3	942.7	942.7	943.4	0.7
I	0.90	28	155	11.6	954.3	954.3	954.3	0.0
J	1.03	58	248	6.6	964.8	964.8	965.1	0.3
K	1.12	51	322	5.1	972.3	972.3	973.3	1.0
L	1.41	40	191	8.6	989.4	989.4	989.4	0.0
M	1.64	66	178	9.2	1004.1	1004.1	1004.2	0.1
N	1.83	55	261	6.3	1022.3	1022.3	1022.4	0.1
O	2.08	30	136	10.3	1034.6	1034.6	1034.7	0.1
P	2.10	41	230	6.1	1036.7	1036.7	1036.9	0.2
Q	2.23	87	238	5.9	1046.1	1046.1	1046.1	0.0
R	2.73	67	222	6.3	1085.3	1085.3	1086.2	0.9
S	2.89	27	119	9.7	1096.9	1096.9	1097.3	0.4
T	3.08	30	176	6.6	1114.7	1114.7	1114.9	0.2
U	3.21	57	145	7.9	1123.5	1123.5	1123.5	0.0
V	3.42	24	103	11.2	1142.5	1142.5	1142.7	0.2
W	3.62	121	415	2.8	1162.5	1162.5	1163.3	0.8
X	3.78	44	126	7.9	1176.8	1176.8	1176.8	0.0

[1]Miles above mouth.

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

JACKS CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
					(FEET NGVD)			
Steele Creek								
F	0.408	48[2]	159	8.6	726.4	726.4	726.8	0.4
G	0.420	65[2]	242	5.4	727.6	727.6	728.4	0.8
H-L	Located Outside County							
M	1.001	40	175	6.4	765.4	765.4	765.5	0.1
N	1.148	34	102	10.8	778.0	778.0	778.0	0.0

[1]Miles above mouth
[2]Extend beyond county limits

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOODWAY DATA

STEELE CREEK

5.0 INSURANCE APPLICATION

In order to establish actuarial insurance rates, FEMA has developed a process to transform the data from the engineering study into flood insurance criteria. This process includes the determination of reaches, Flood Hazard Factors (FHFs), and flood insurance zone designations for each significant flooding source affecting Floyd County.

5.1 Reach Determinations

Reaches are defined as lengths of watercourses having relatively the same flood hazard, based on the average weighted difference in water-surface elevations between the 10- and 100-year floods. This difference does not have a variation greater than that indicated in the following table for more than 20 percent of the reach.

Average Difference Between 10- and 100-Year Floods	Variation
Less than 2 feet	0.5 foot
2 to 7 feet	1.0 foot
7.1 to 12 feet	2.0 feet
Above 12 feet	3.0 feet

The locations of the reaches determined for the flooding sources of Floyd County are shown on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1) and are summarized in the Flood Insurance Zone Data Table (Table 3).

5.2 Flood Hazard Factors (FHFs)

The Flood Hazard Factor is used to correlate flood information with insurance rate tables. Correlations between property damages from floods and their assigned FHFs are used to set actuarial insurance premium rate tables based on FHFs from 005 to 200.

The FHF for a reach is the average weighted difference between the 10- and 100-year flood water-surface elevations expressed to the nearest one-half foot, and shown as a three-digit code. For example, if the difference between the water-surface elevations of the 10- and 100-year floods is 0.7 foot, the FHF is 005; if the difference is 1.4 feet, the FHF is 015; if the difference is 5.0 feet, the FHF is 050. When the difference between the 10- and 100-year flood water-surface elevations is greater than 10.0 feet, the accuracy for the FHF is to the nearest foot.

The COE computer program, HEC-2 (Reference 6), which determines the Flood Hazard Factors from the results of the backwater computations, was used to determine the appropriate Flood Hazard Factors for this study.

5.3 Flood Insurance Zones

After the determination of reaches and their respective FHFs, the entire unincorporated area of Floyd County was divided into zones, each having a specific flood potential or hazard. Each zone was assigned one of the following flood insurance zone designations.

Zone A:	Special Flood Hazard Areas inundated by the 100-year flood, determined by approximate methods; no base flood elevations shown or FHFs determined.
Zones A3, A4, A5, A6, A9, A13, A17, A19 & A21:	Special Flood Hazard Areas inundated by the 100-year flood, determined by detailed methods; base flood elevations shown, and zones subdivided according to FHFs.
Zone B:	Areas between the Special Flood Hazard Area and the limits of the 500-year flood, including areas of the 500-year flood plain that are protected from the 100-year flood by dike, levee, or other water control structure; areas subject to certain types of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are less than 1.0 foot; or areas subject to 100-year flooding from sources with drainage areas less than 1 square mile. Zone B is not subdivided.
Zone C:	Areas of minimal flooding.

Table 3, "Flood Insurance Zone Data," summarizes the flood elevation differences, FHFs, flood insurance zones, and base flood elevations for each flooding source studied in detail in the community.

5.4 Flood Insurance Rate Map Description

The Flood Insurance Rate Map for Floyd County is, for insurance purposes, the principal result of the Flood Insurance Study. This map (published separately) contains the official delineation of flood insurance zones and base flood elevation lines. Base flood elevation lines show the locations of the expected whole-foot water-surface elevations of the base (100-year) flood. This map is developed in accordance with the latest flood insurance map preparation guidelines published by FEMA.

FLOODING SOURCE	PANEL[1]	ELEVATION DIFFERENCE[2] BETWEEN 1.0% (100-YEAR) FLOOD AND			FLOOD HAZARD FACTOR	ZONE	BASE FLOOD ELEVATION[3] (FEET NGVD)
		10% (10-YEAR)	2% (50-YEAR)	0.2% (500-YEAR)			
LEVISA FORK							
REACH 1	5,10,15	-9.31	-3.42	5.00	095	A19	VARIES—SEE MAP
REACH 2	30	-10.70	-3.05	6.40	110	A21	VARIES—SEE MAP
REACH 3	55,75	-12.81	-3.89	10.61	130	A23	VARIES—SEE MAP
BEAVER CREEK							
REACH 1	50,70	-8.65	-2.42	4.80	085	A17	VARIES—SEE MAP
LEFT FORK BEAVER CREEK							
REACH 1	70	-6.32	-1.81	4.34	065	A13	VARIES—SEE MAP
REACH 2	70,85,100,110	-2.71	-0.72	1.76	025	A5	VARIES—SEE MAP
RIGHT FORK BEAVER CREEK							
REACH 1	65,70,80	-6.42	-1.67	3.86	065	A13	VARIES—SEE MAP
REACH 2	80,95	-4.68	-1.30	3.08	045	A9	VARIES—SEE MAP
ABBOTT CREEK							
REACH 1	25	-1.51	-0.40	0.90	015	A3	VARIES—SEE MAP
MUD CREEK							
REACH 1	75,90	-3.00	-0.73	1.84	030	A6	VARIES—SEE MAP
JACKS CREEK							
REACH 1	110	-1.94	-0.52	1.05	020	A4	VARIES—SEE MAP

[1]FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL
[2]WEIGHTED AVERAGE
[3]ROUNDED TO NEAREST FOOT

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD INSURANCE ZONE DATA

LEVISA FORD—BEAVER CREEK—LEFT FORK BEAVER CREEK—RIGHT FORK BEAVER CREEK—ABBOTT CREEK—MUD CREEK—JACKS CREEK

FLOODING SOURCE	PANEL[1]	ELEVATION DIFFERENCE[2] BETWEEN 1% (100-YEAR) FLOOD AND			FLOOD HAZARD FACTOR	ZONE	BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (FEET NGVD)[3]
		10% (10-YEAR)	2% (50-YEAR)	0.2% (500-YEAR)			
Steele Creek Reach 1	80	-1.79	-0.51	+0.93	020	A4	Varies

[1]Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel [2]Weighted Average [3]Rounded to Nearest Foot

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD INSURANCE ZONE DATA

STEELE CREEK

6.0 OTHER STUDIES

The profiles for Levisa Fork in the Floyd County Flood Insurance Study do not match the profiles in the Prestonsburg, Kentucky, Flood Insurance Study. Because of the new WRC Guidelines for frequency discharges, the profiles and discharges for Levisa Fork for the Floyd County Study were revised. Flood Insurance Studies are currently being prepared for Wayland, Martin, and Allen, Kentucky. The results of these studies will match exactly the results of the Floyd County study.

7.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Information concerning the pertinent data used in preparation of this study can be obtained by contacting the Natural and Technological Hazards Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1375 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Census of Population and Housing, January 1981.

2. Archeological Survey Reports, Floyd County, Kentucky Heritage Commission, November 1977.

3. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1675, Magnitude and Frequency of Floods in the United States, Part 3A, Ohio River Basin except Cumberland and Tennesee River Basins, March 3, 1965.

4. U.S. Water Resources Council, Bulletin No. 17A, Guidelines for Determining Flood Flow Frequencies, June 1977.

5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, Regional Frequency Computation, July 1972.

6. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, HEC-2 Water-Surface Profiles, Generalized Computer Program, Davis, California, October 1973.

7. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1849, Roughness Characteristics of Natural Channels, 1967.

8. Aerial Photography, Floyd County, Kentucky, 20 April 1980, Kucera and Associates, Inc., Altitude: 6,000 ft. AMT; Scale of Photo: 1"=1,000'.

9. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Maps, Scale 1"-1,000': Harold (1979), Martin (1978), McDowell (1979), Prestonsburg (1978), Lancer (1978), and Wayland (1978), Kentucky.

9.0 REVISIONS DESCRIPTION

This section has been added to provide information regarding significant revisions made since the original Flood Insurance Study was printed. Future revisions may be made that do not result in the republishing of the Flood Insurance Study report. To assure that any user is aware of all revisions, it is advisable to contact the community repository of flood hazard data located at the Floyd County Courthouse Annex Building, West Minister Street, Prestonsburg, Kentucky 41653.

9.1 First Revision (Revised April 16, 1990)

a. Acknowledgments

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this Revisions Description were performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Huntington District. The Federal Emergency Management Agency reviewed and accepted these data for purposes of this revision.

b. Scope

This Flood Insurance Study was revised as a result of revised discharges for Levisa Fork. The corporate limits for the City of Prestonsburg were also changed. The political designation and community name for the Town of Allen was changed to the City of Allen City. Abbott, Beaver, Middle, and Mud Creeks were revised to reflect the new backwater elevations from Levisa Fork as a result of the restudy.

c. Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analyses

The hydrologic analyses were performed by the COE using the same procedures described in Section 3.1 of this report. However, additional years of stream gage records--from 1976 to 1985--were used, resulting in revised discharges. These discharges are given in Table 4, "Revised Summary of Discharges."

TABLE 4 - REVISED SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (SQ MILES)	PEAK DISCHARGE (CFS) 10-YEAR	50-YEAR	100-YEAR	500-YEAR
LEVISA FORK					
at downstream county limit (river mile 45.83)	1,955	39,300	56,500	66,600	95,000
at Prestonsburg gage (river mile 54.60)	1,642	37,500	58,000	69,000	102,000

TABLE 4 - REVISED SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES (continued)

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (SQ MILES)	PEAK DISCHARGE (CFS) 10-YEAR	50-YEAR	100-YEAR	500-YEAR
LEVISA FORK (continued)					
just upstream of the confluence of Beaver Creek (river mile 64.87)	1,362	34,700	53,900	63,900	94,000
just upstream of the confluence of Mud Creek (river mile 75.57)	1,274	33,000	51,200	60,900	88,100

The HEC-2 step-backwater computer program (Reference 10) was used to compute floods of the selected recurrence intervals using the new discharges developed by the COE.

Roughness coefficients (Manning's "n") were revised on Levisa Fork. Revised roughness coefficients on Levisa Fork ranged from 0.042 to 0.062 for the channel and from 0.06 to 0.11 for the overbanks.

Revised flood boundaries along Levisa Fork were delineated using flood elevations determined at each cross section; between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using topographic work maps prepared by the COE (Reference 11).

d. Floodways

Floodway computations for Levisa Fork were revised as a result of revised discharges. The floodways were computed on the basis of equal conveyance reduction from each side of the floodplain. The results of these computations were tabulated at selected cross sections for each stream segment for which a floodway was revised and are presented in Table 2, Floodway Data.

e. Other Studies

The Flood Insurance Studies published for the City of Allen City (Reference 12) and the City of Prestonsburg (Reference 13) are being revised in conjunction with this study and will be in agreement.

f. References and Bibliography

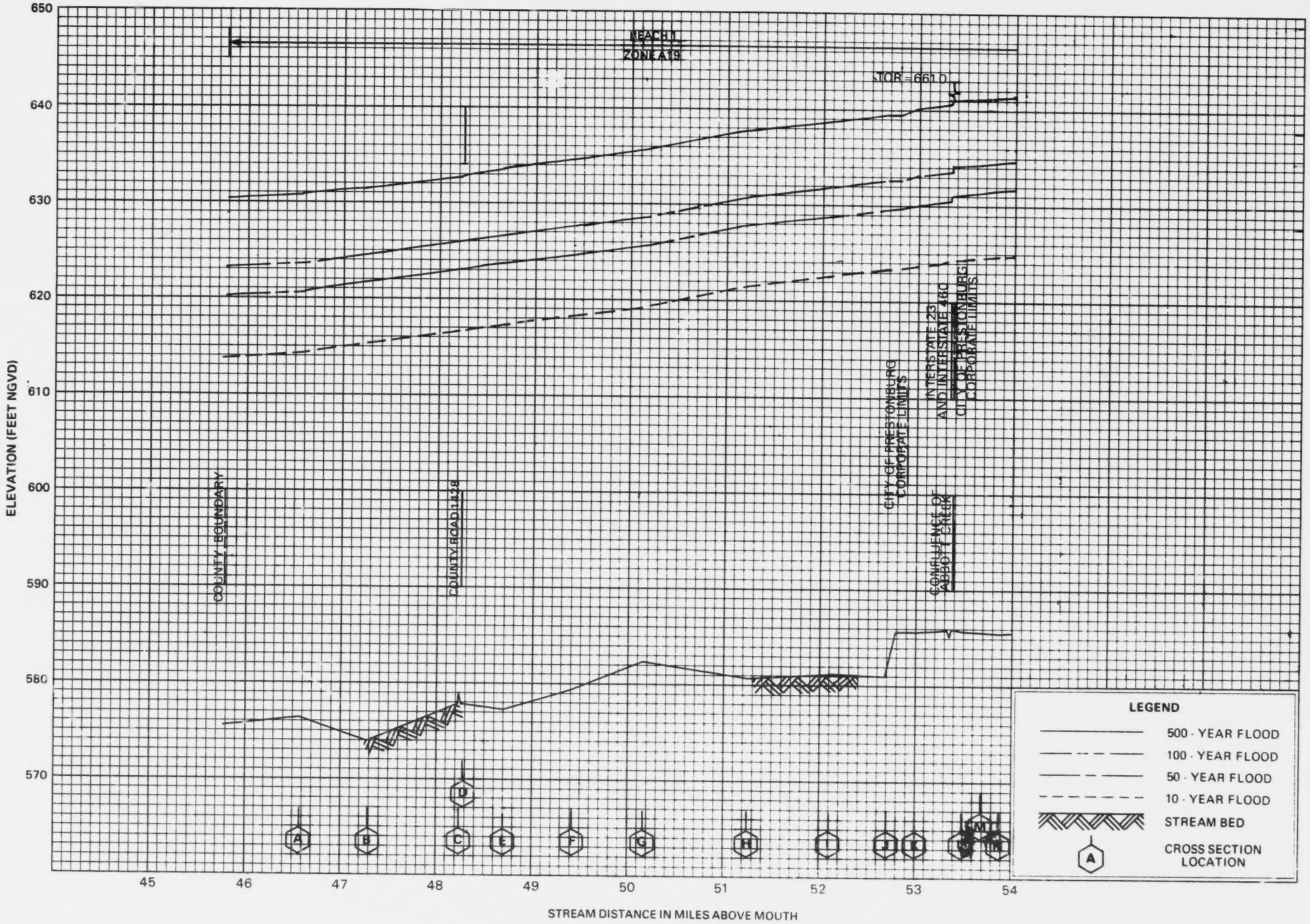
10. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, HEC-2 Water Surface Profiles, Computer Program 723-X6-L202A, Davis, California, April 1984.

11. ————, Huntington, District, Flood Boundary and Floodway Map and Rate Map Work Map, Scale 1:2400, Contour Interval 5 Feet: Floyd County, Kentucky, April 1980.

12. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, City of Allen City, Floyd County, Kentucky, October 1982, revision in progress.

13. ————, Federal Insurance Administration, Flood Insurance Study, City of Prestonsburg, Floyd County, Kentucky, January 1980, revision in progress.

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



FLOOD PROFILES

LEVISA FORK

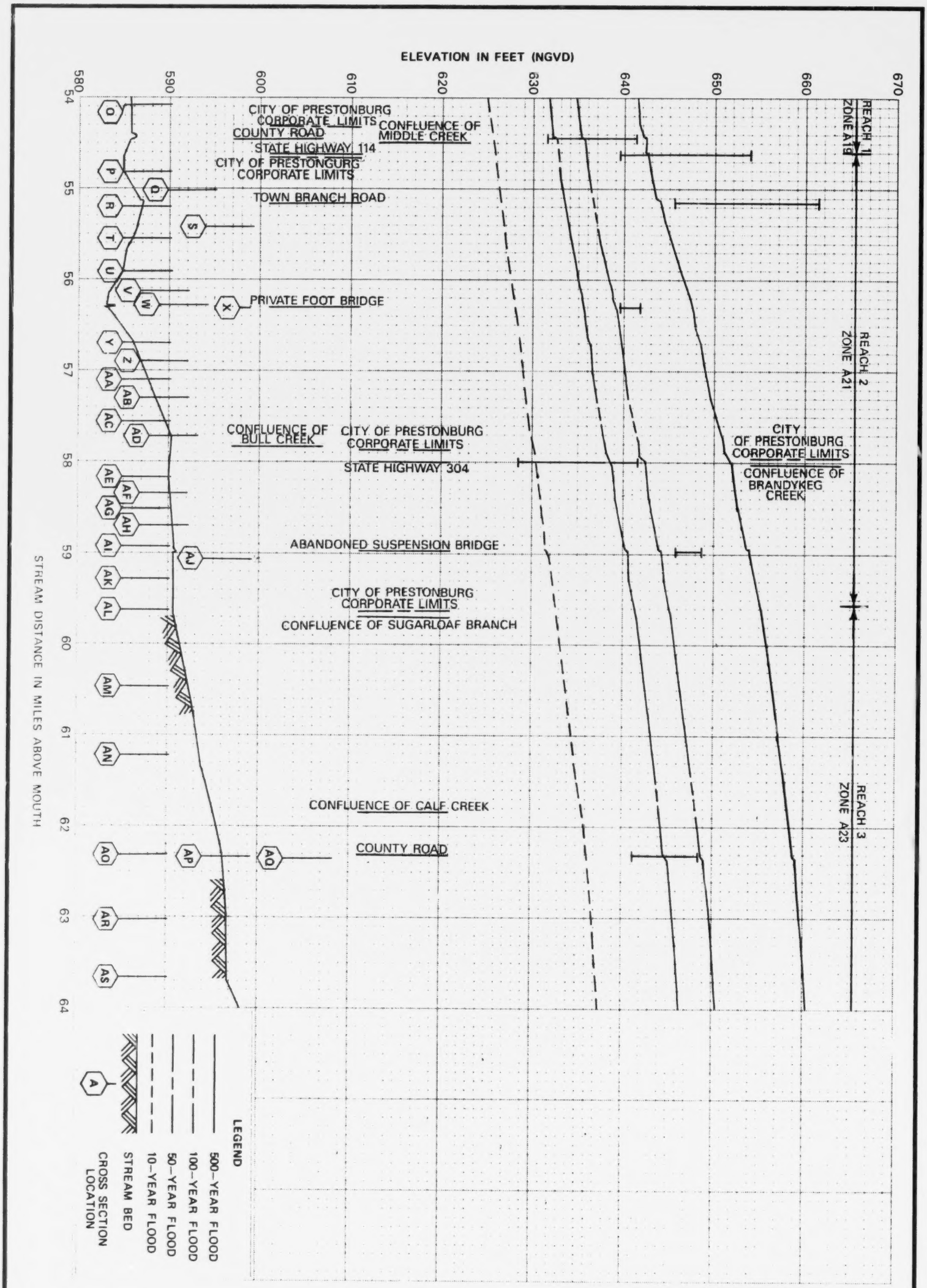
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

01P

REVISED 4-16-90



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

LEVISA FORK

02P

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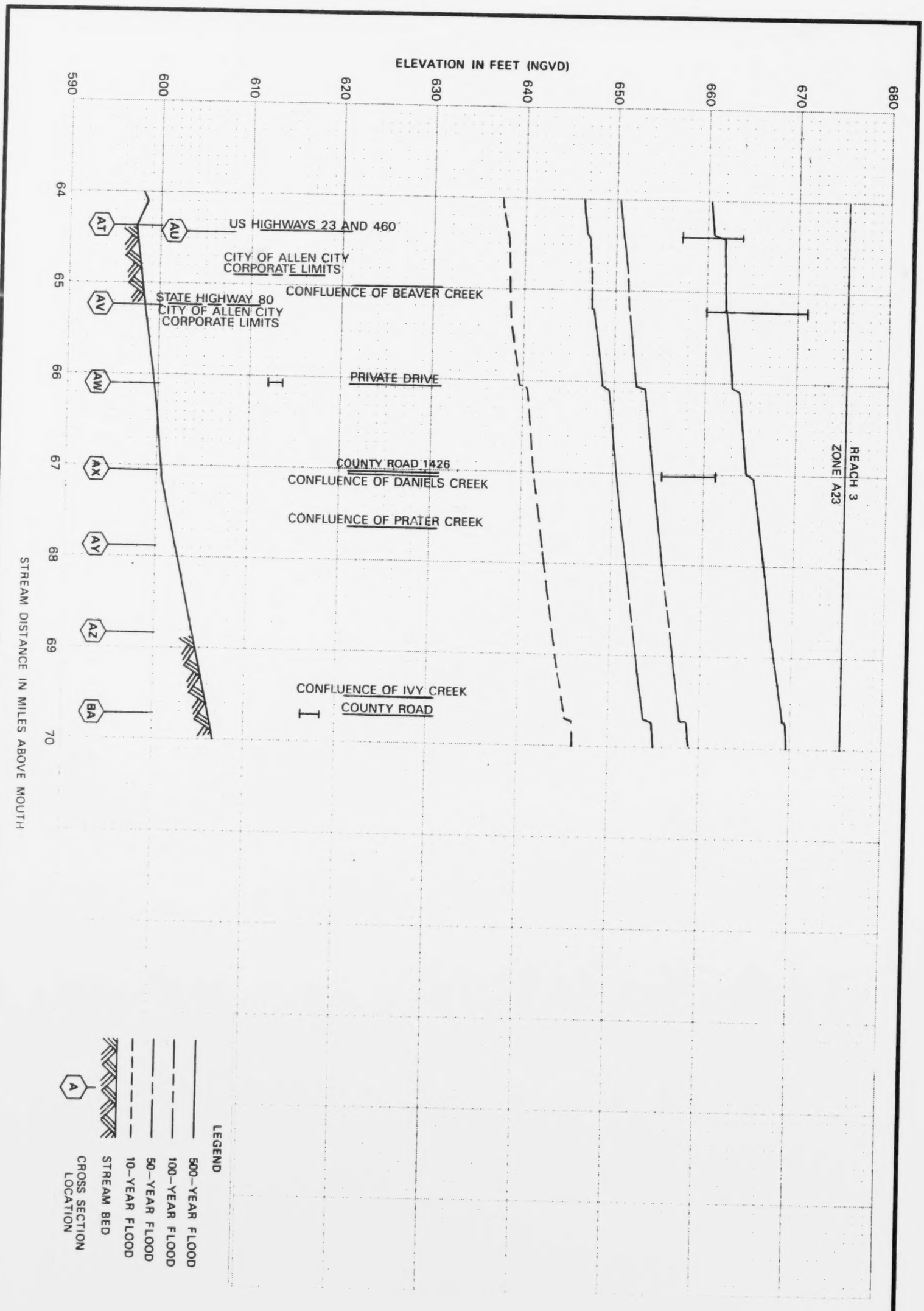

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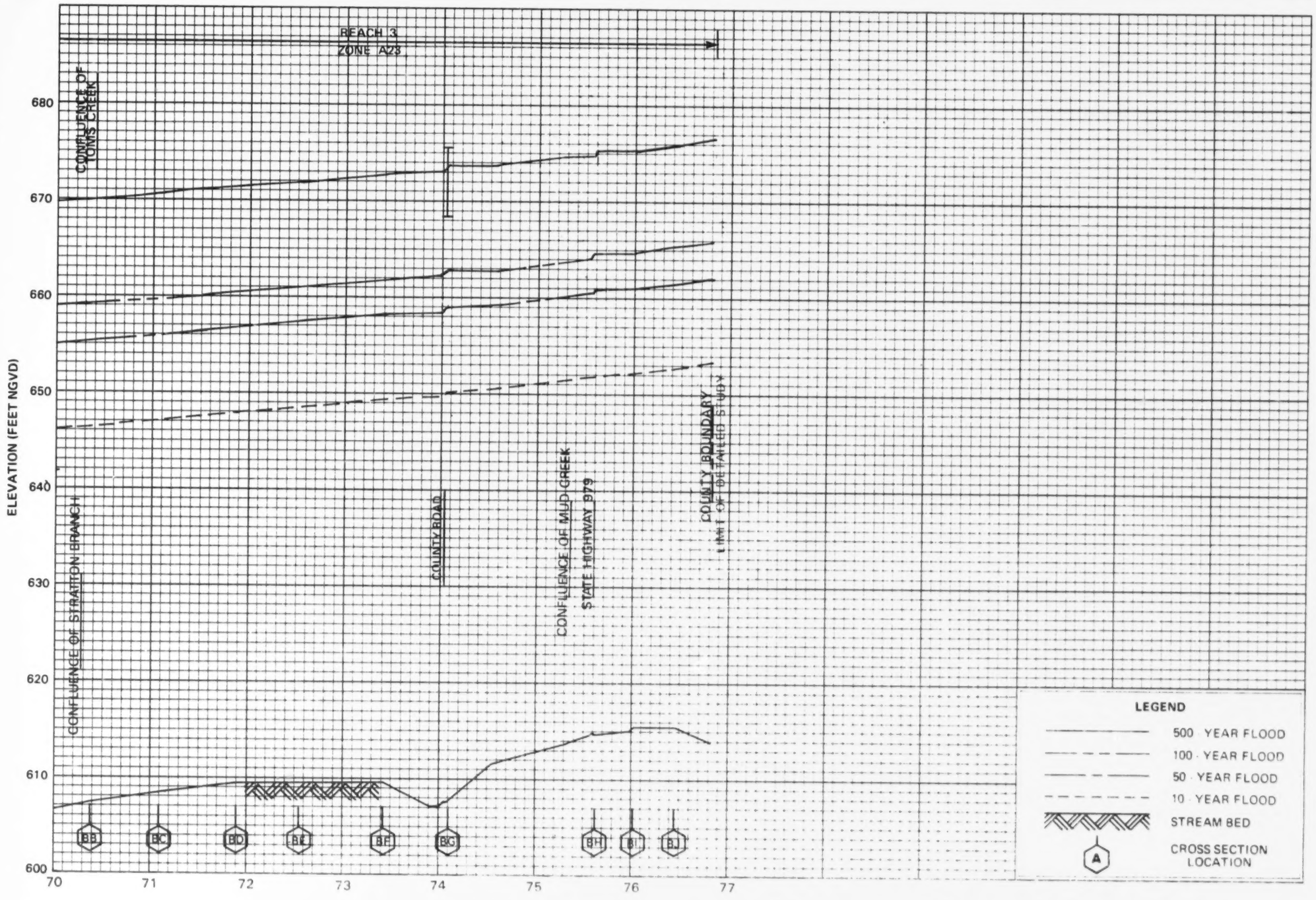


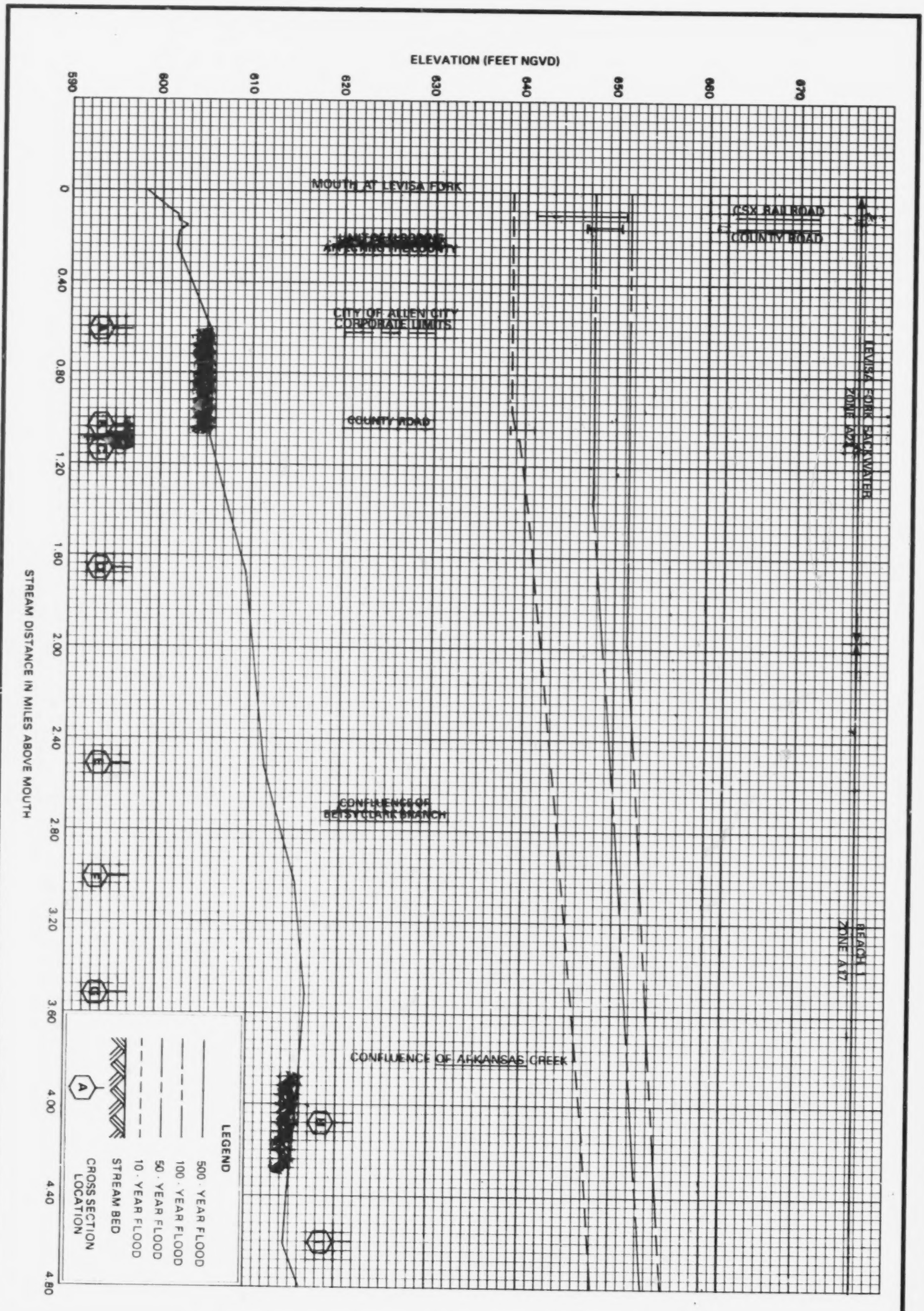
FLOOD PROFILES

LEVISA FORK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

04P



05P

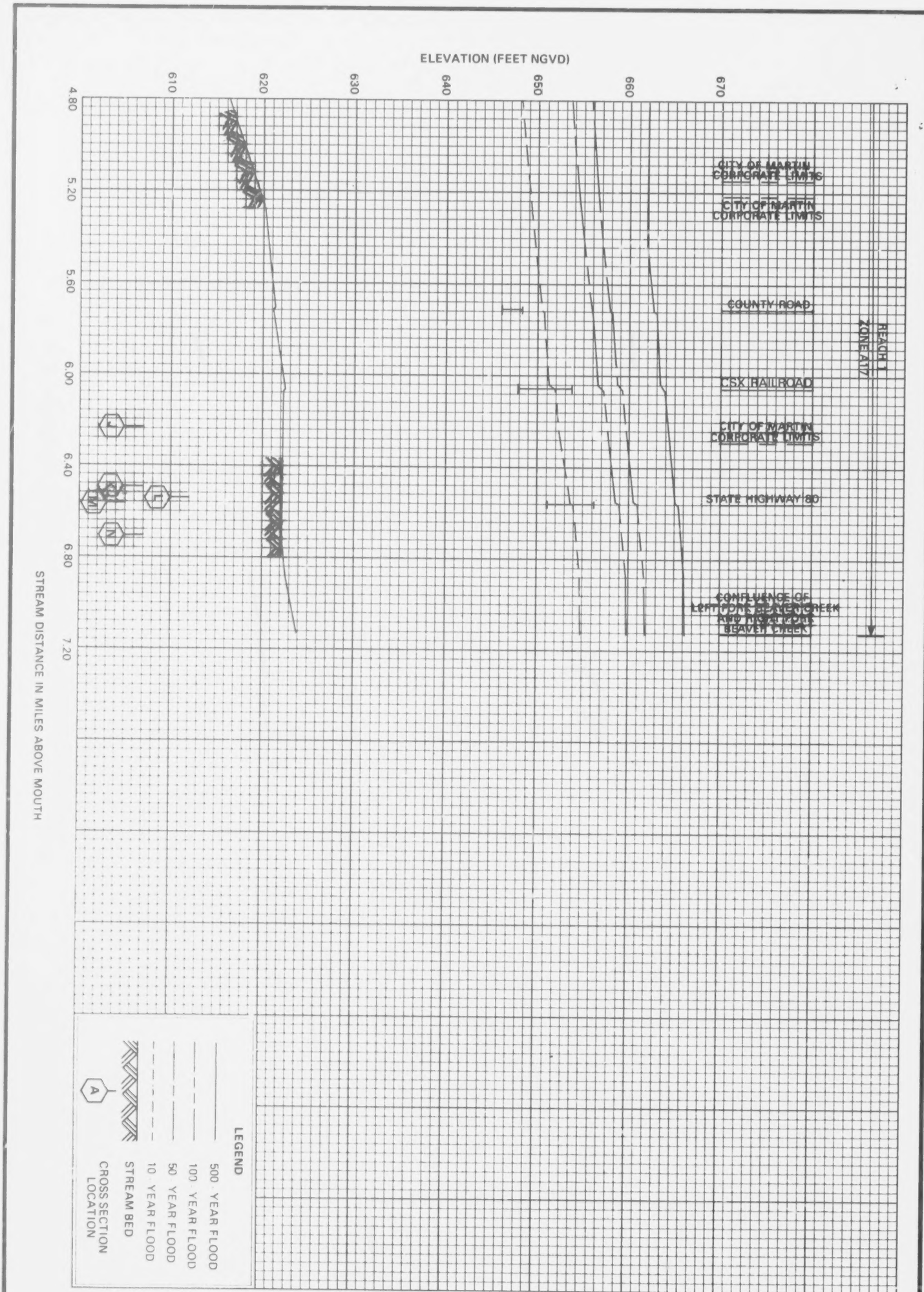
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

BEAVER CREEK



06P

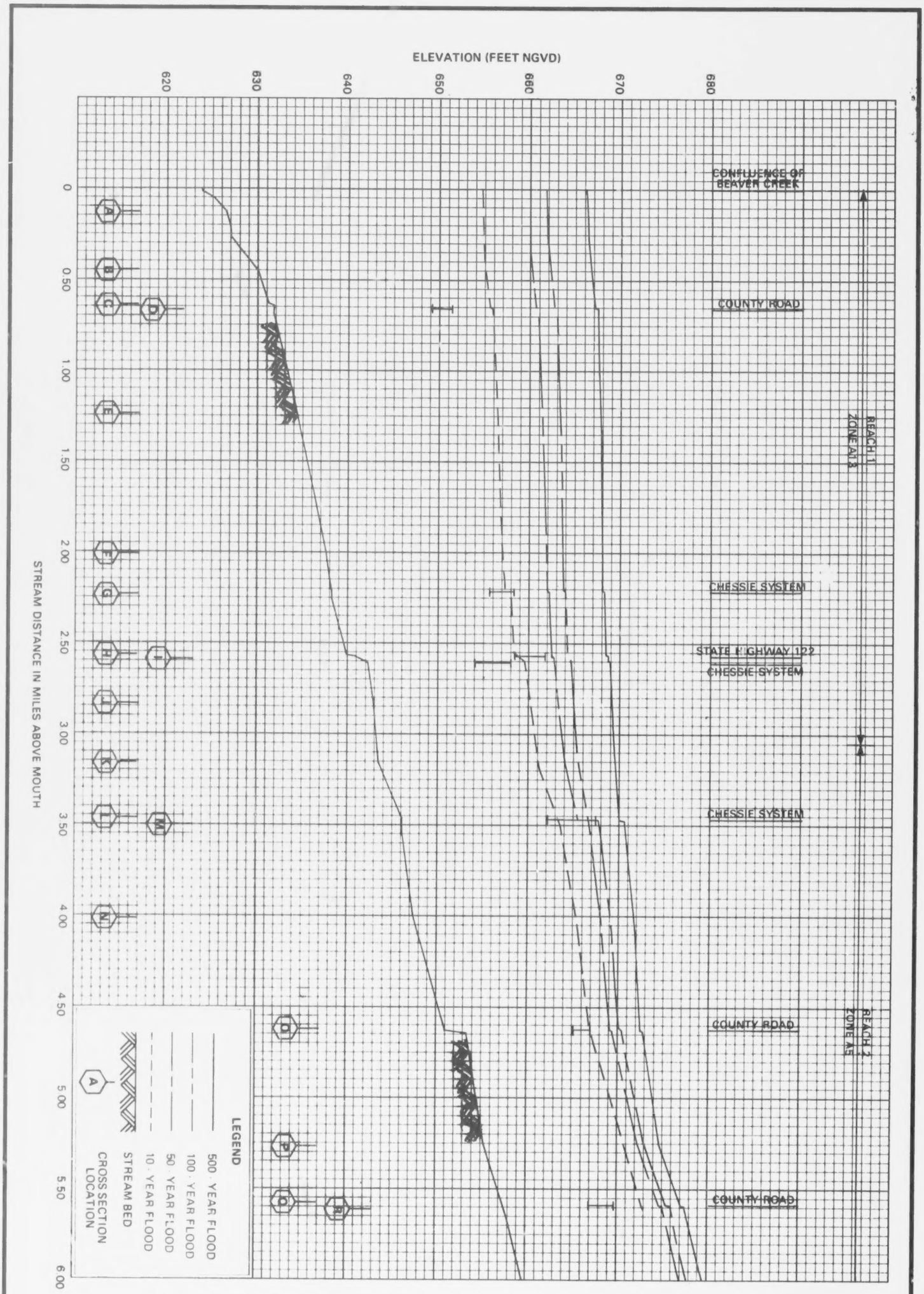
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

BEAVER CREEK



07P

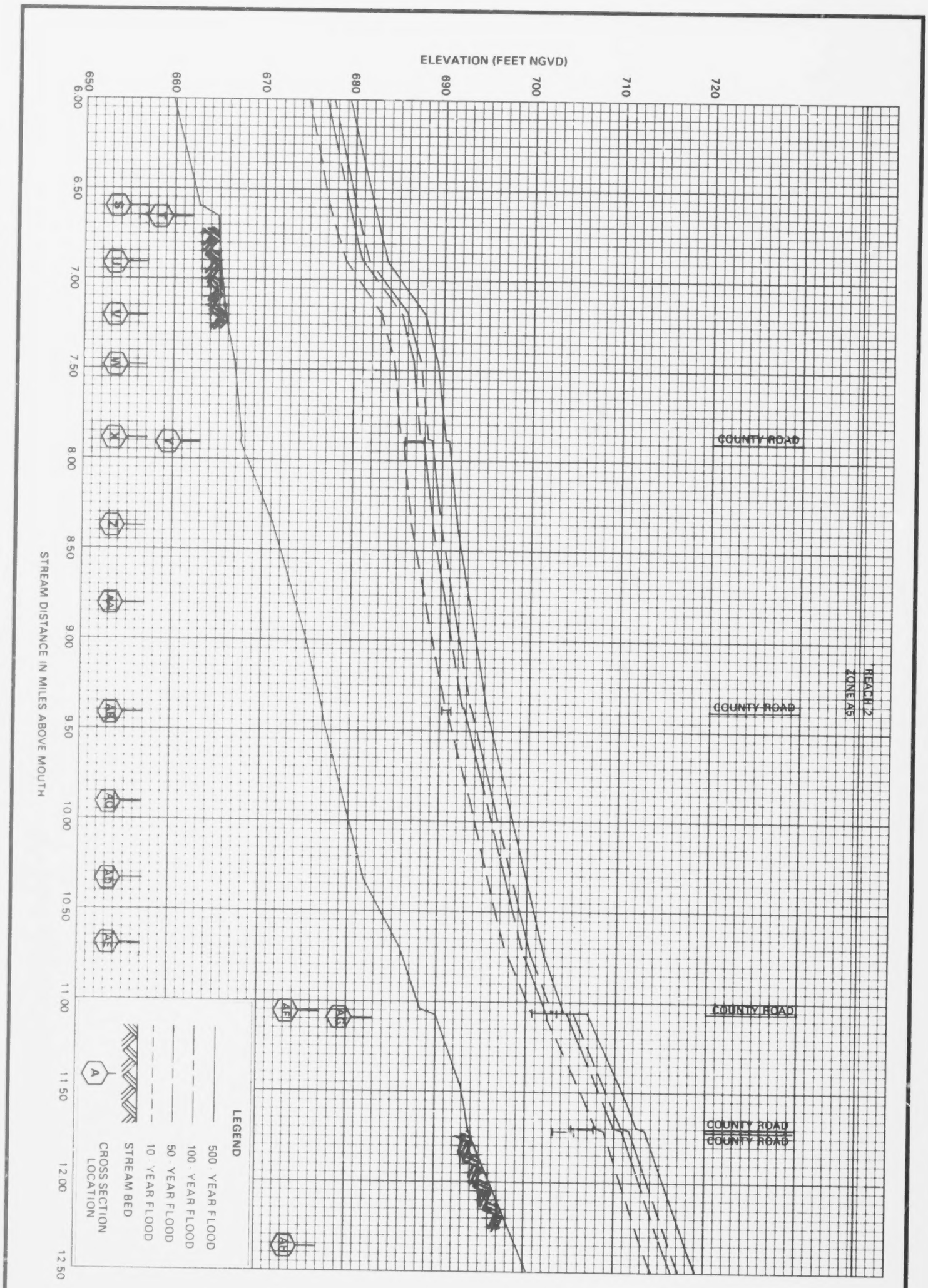
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

LEFT FORK BEAVER CREEK



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

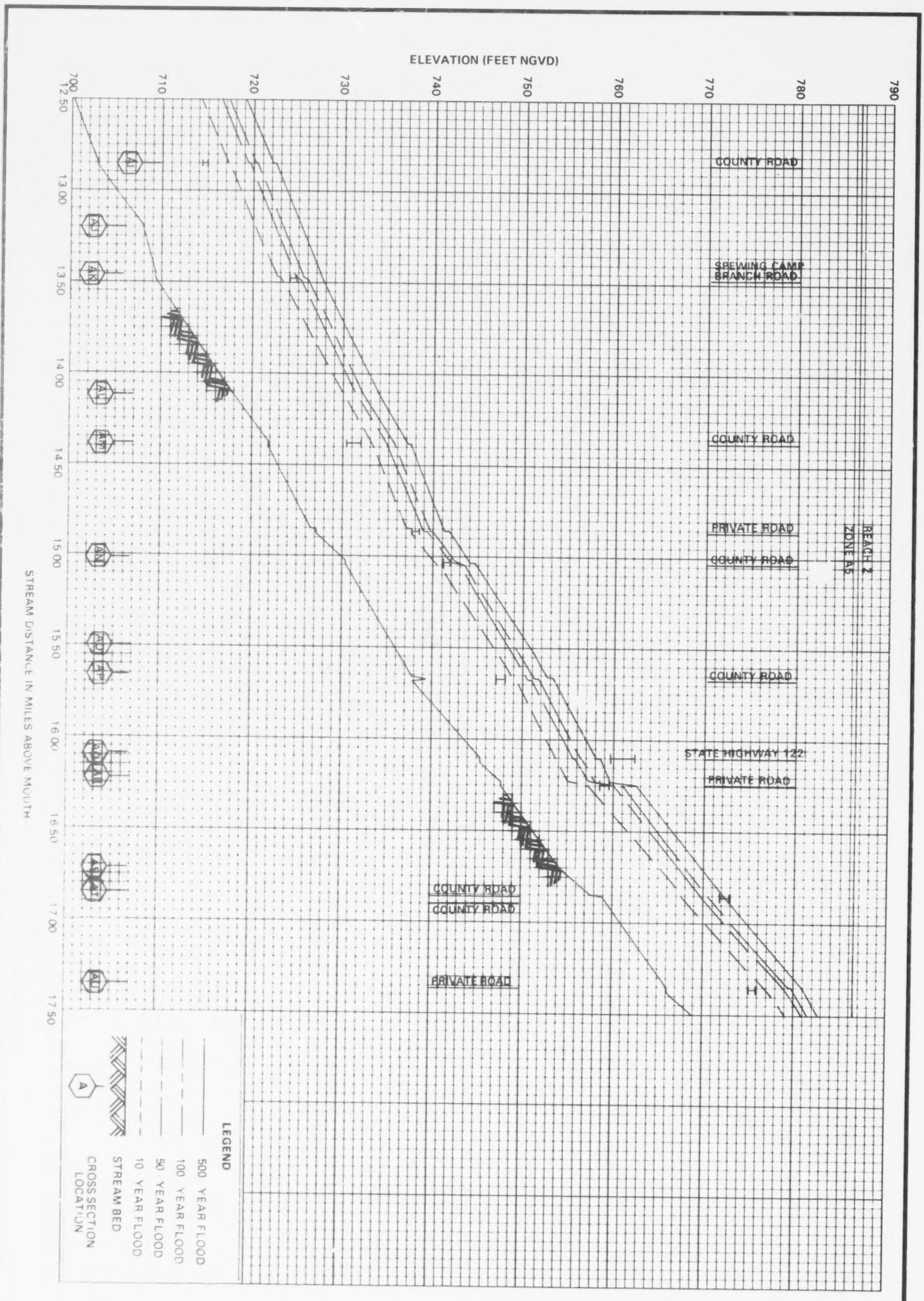
FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

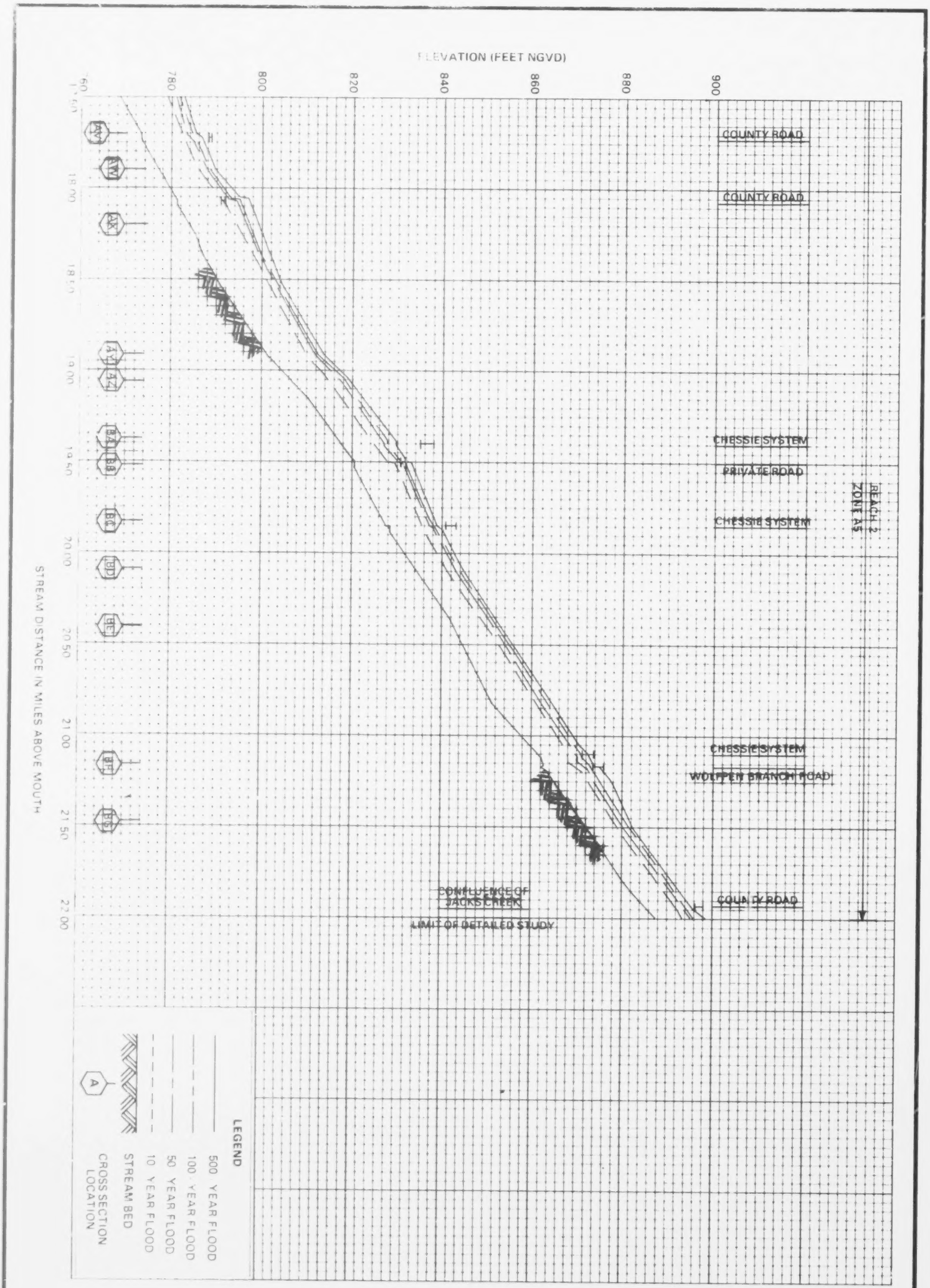
FLOOD PROFILES

LEFT FORK BEAVER CREEK

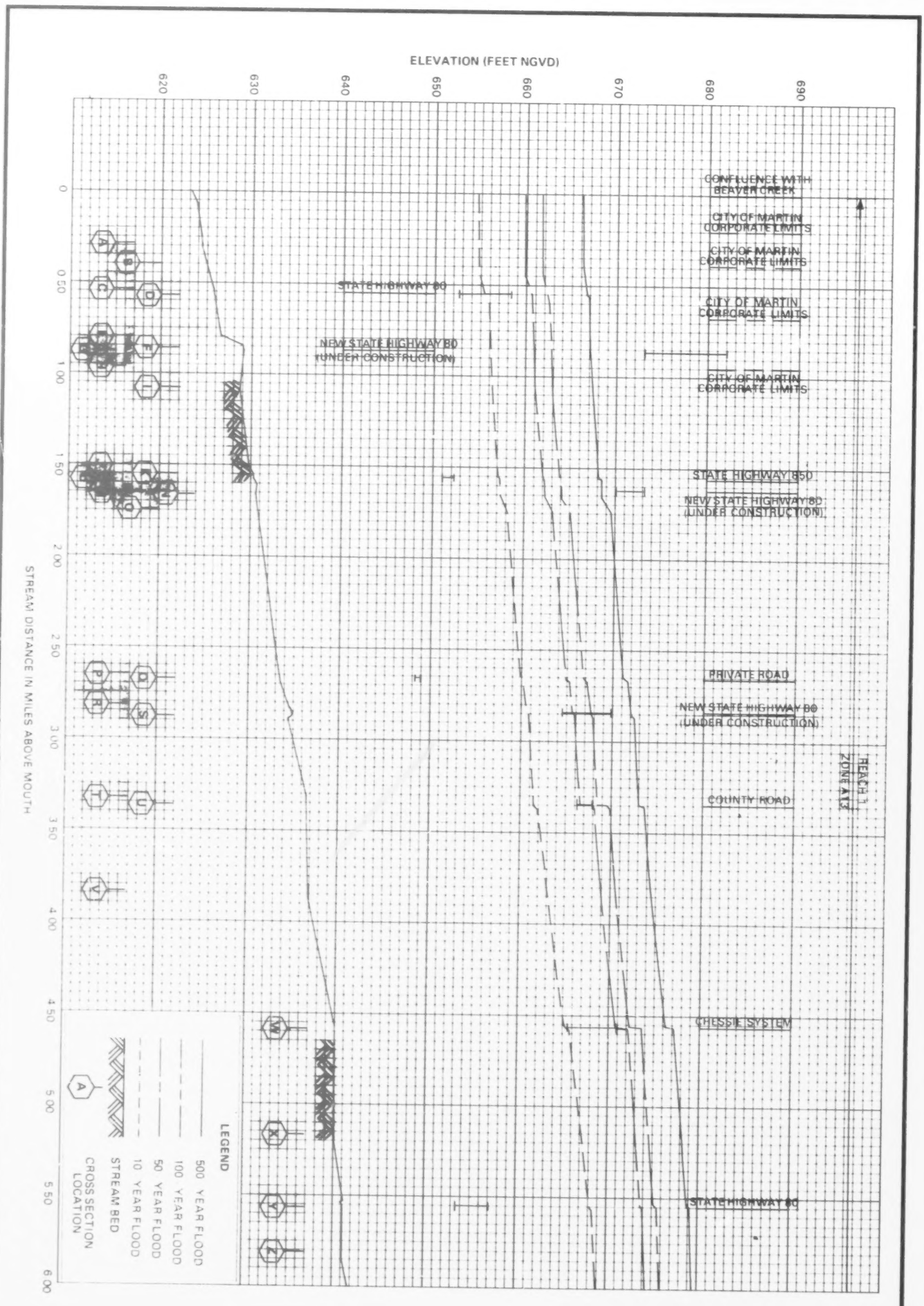
08P



09P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **FLOYD COUNTY, KY** (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **LEFT FORK BEAVER CREEK**



10P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **FLOYD COUNTY, KY** **(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)**	**FLOOD PROFILES** **LEFT FORK BEAVER CREEK**



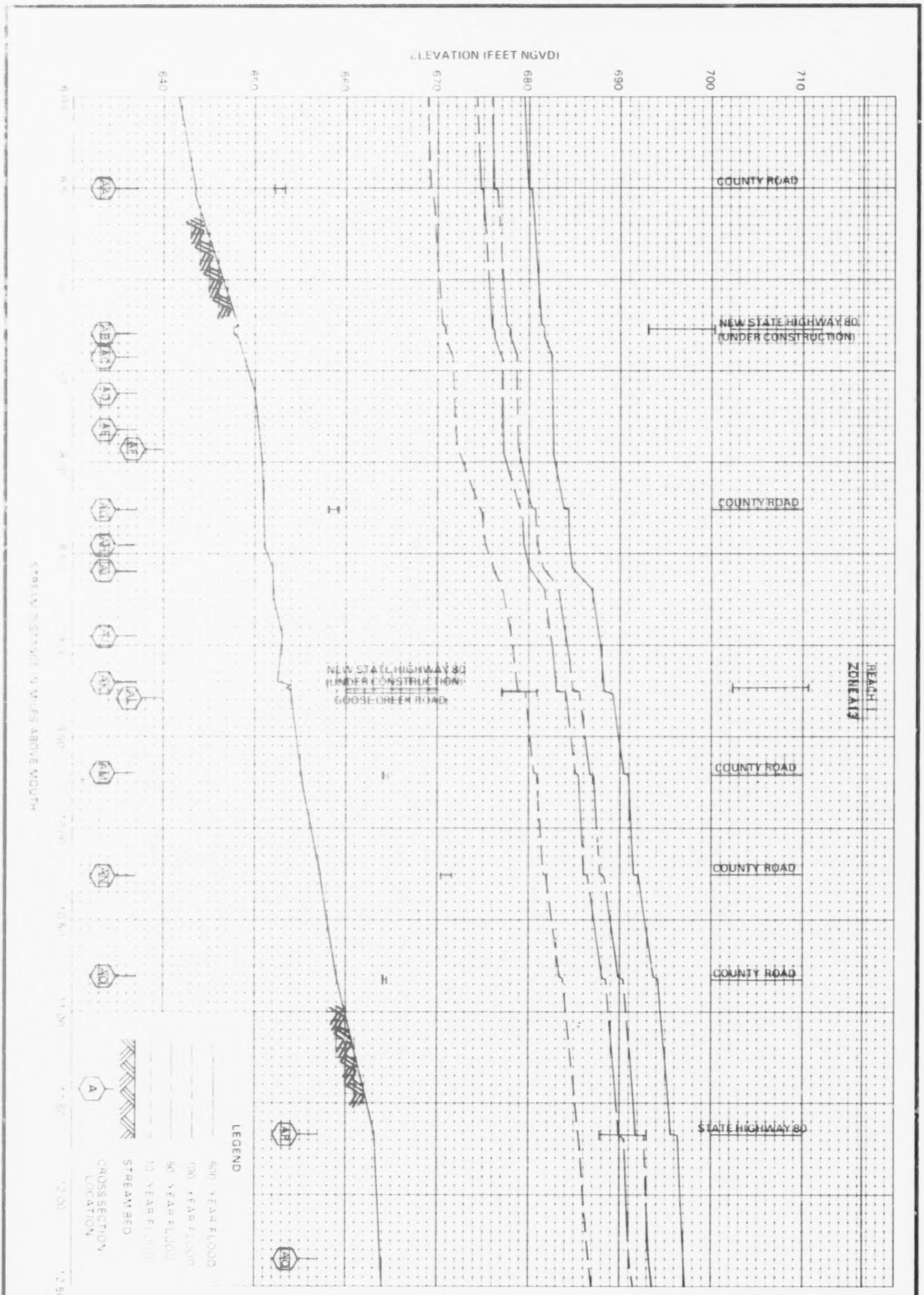
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

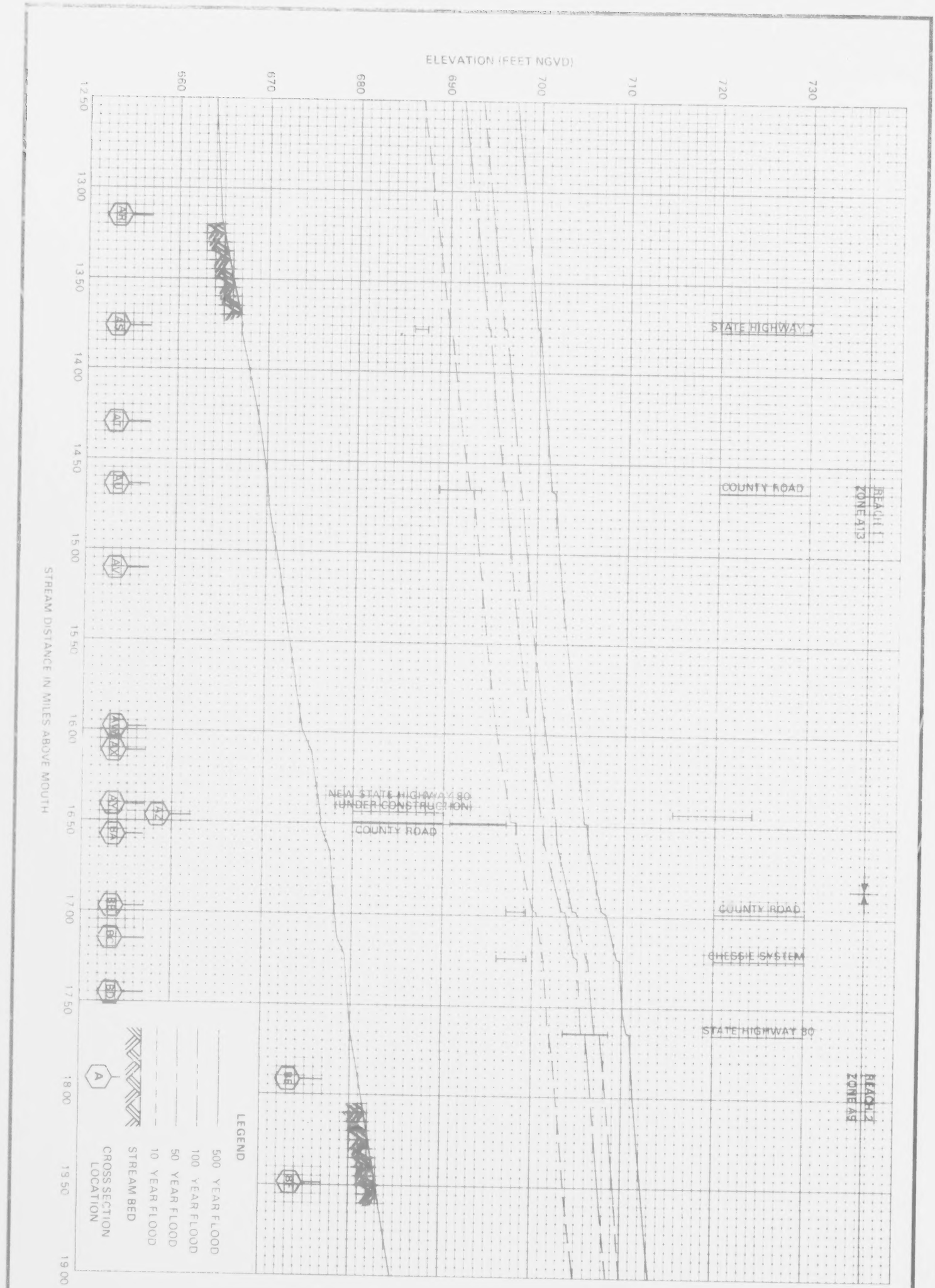
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

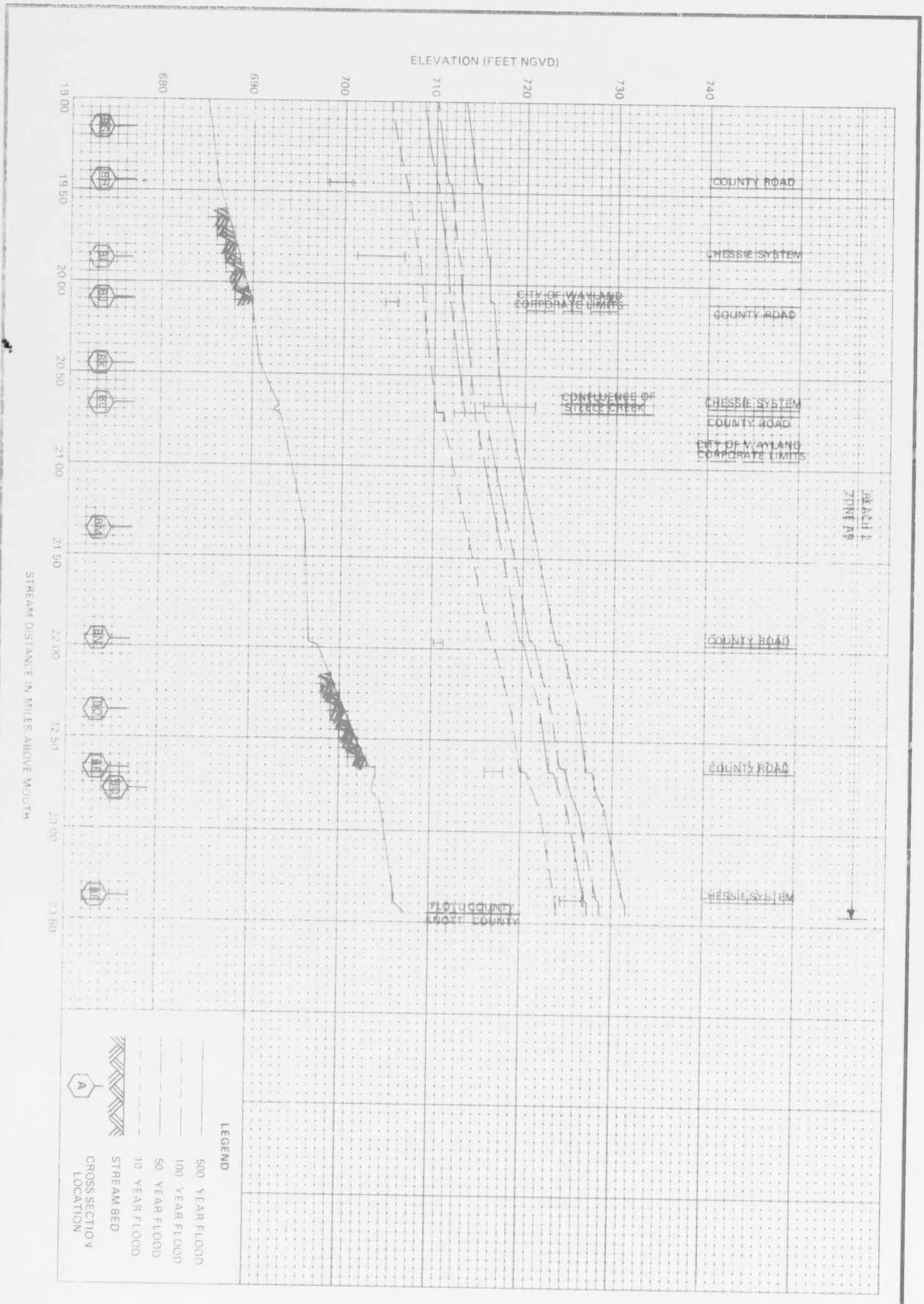
RIGHT FORK BEAVER CREEK



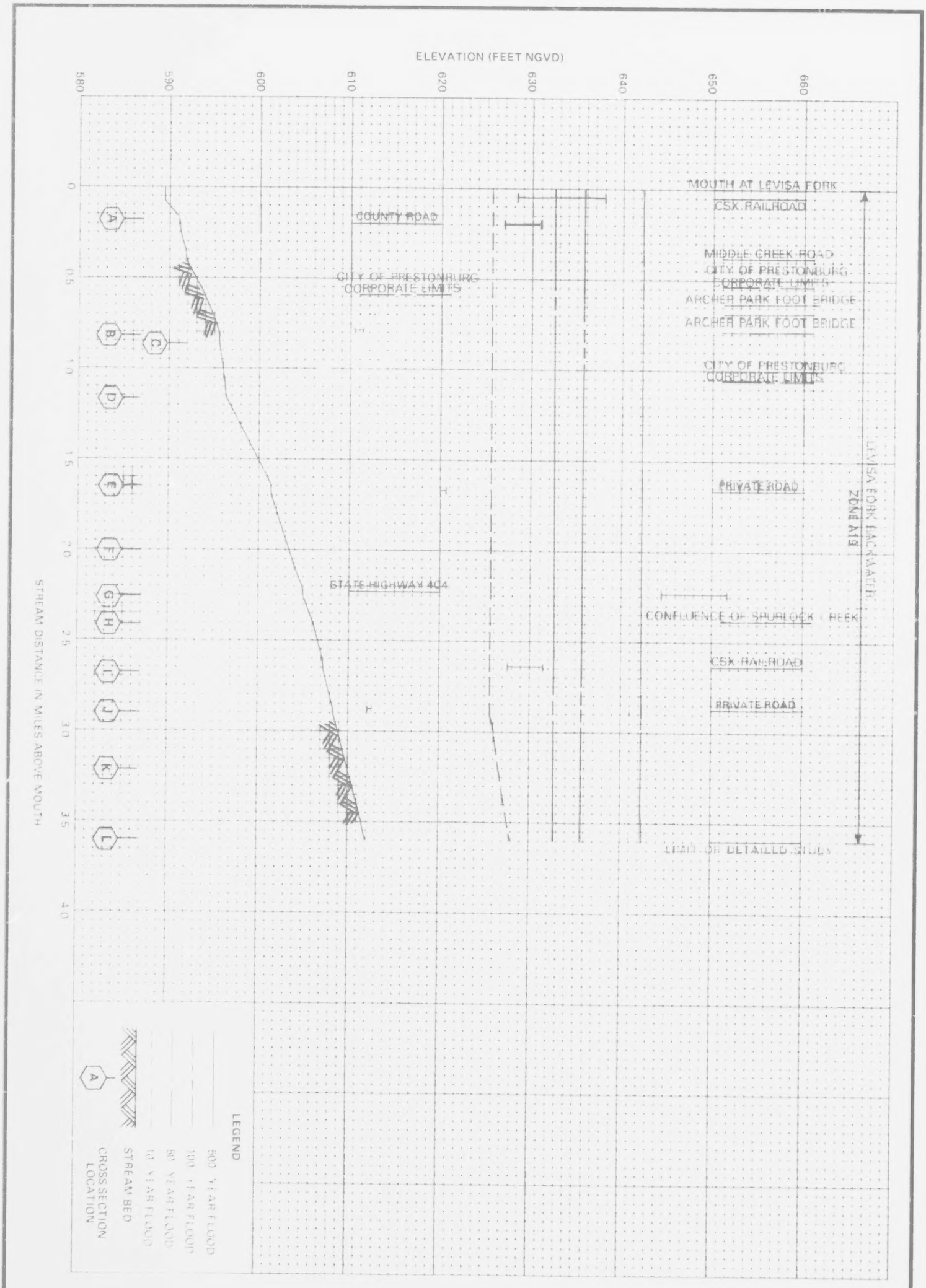
12P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY FLOYD COUNTY, KY (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	FLOOD PROFILES RIGHT FORK BEAVER CREEK



13P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **FLOYD COUNTY, KY** **(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)**	**FLOOD PROFILES** **RIGHT FORK BEAVER CREEK**



14P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **FLOYD COUNTY, KY** (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **RIGHT FORK BEAVER CREEK**



15P

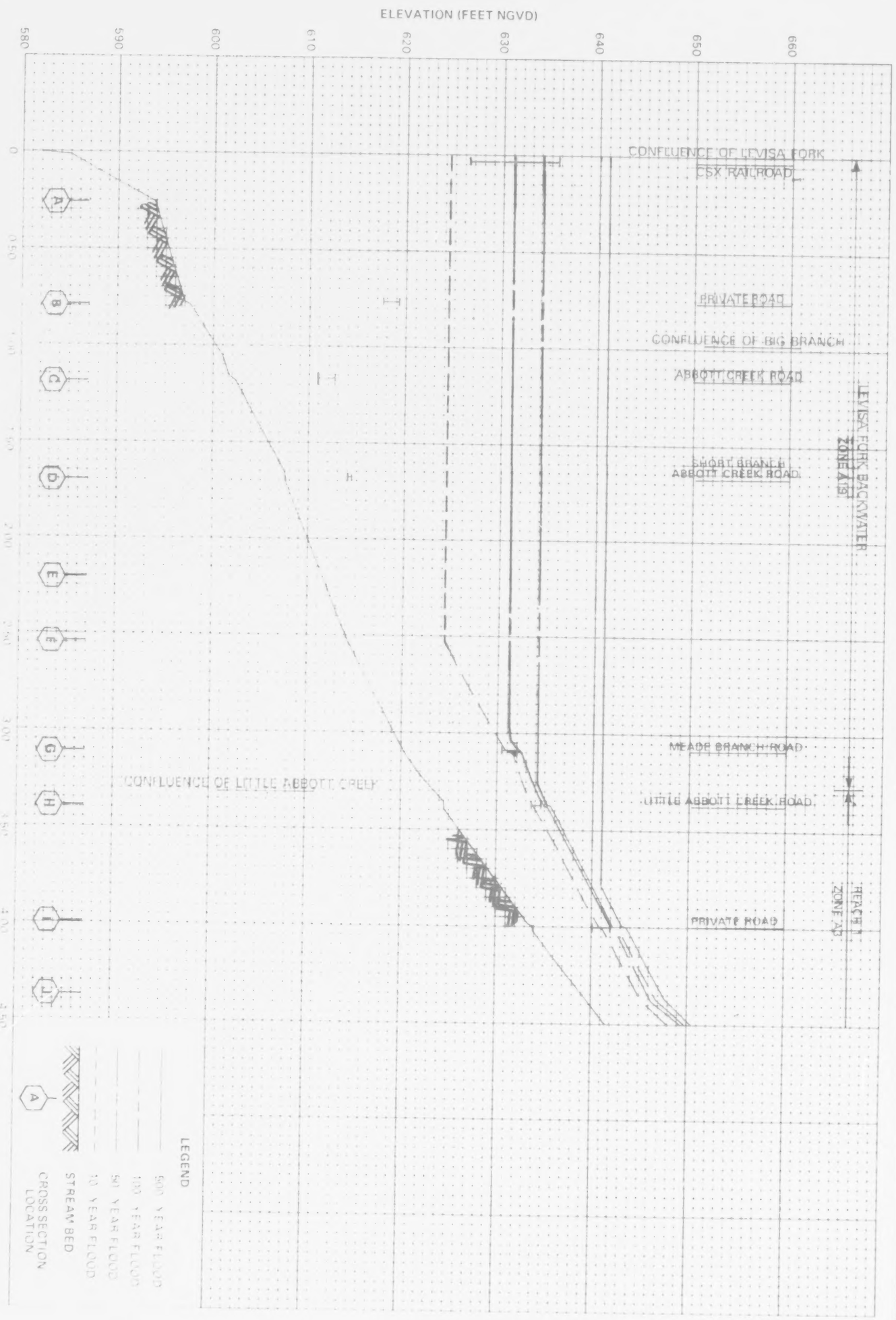
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

MIDDLE CREEK



16P

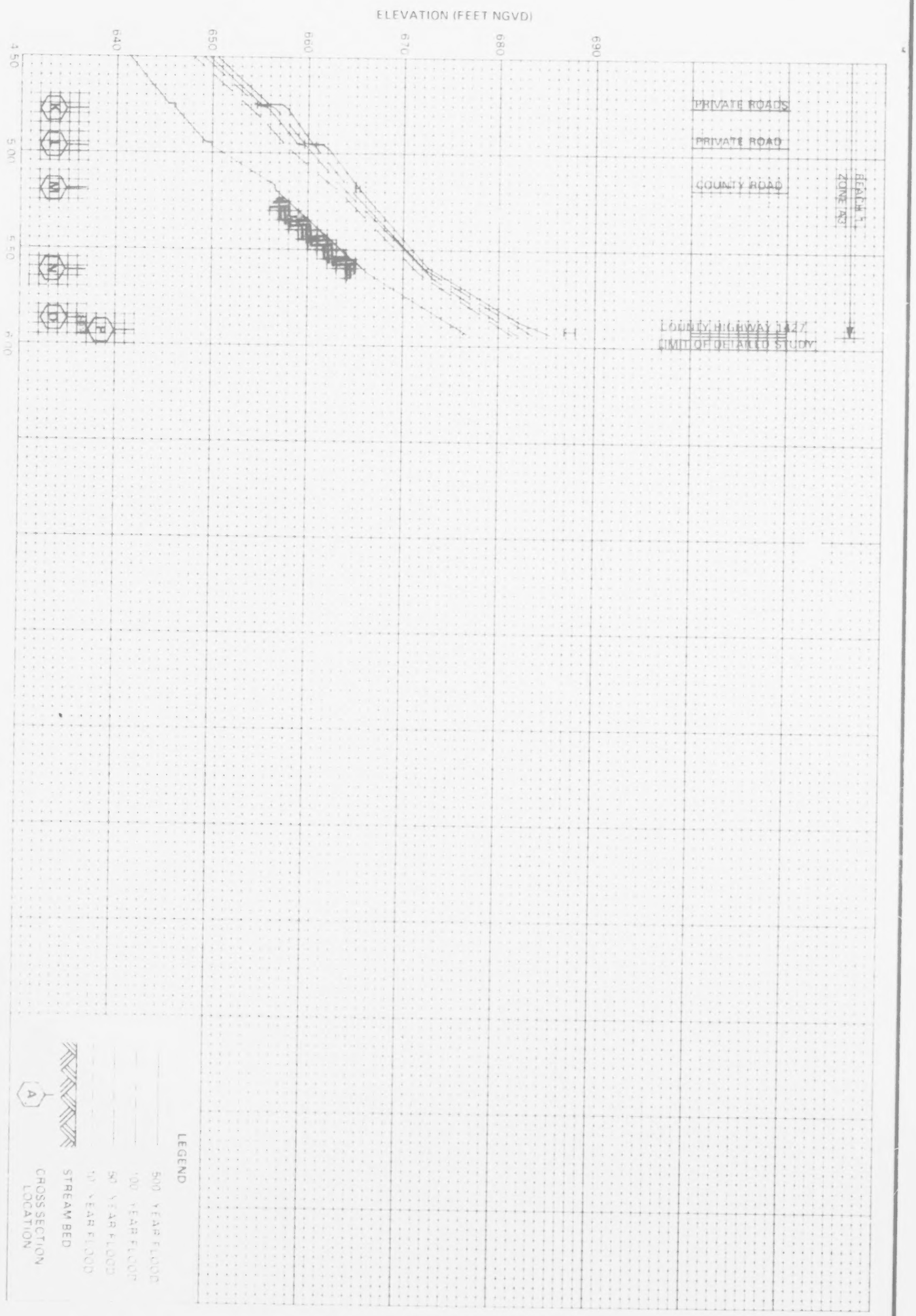
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

ABBOTT CREEK



17P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **FLOYD COUNTY, KY** (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **ABBOTT CREEK**

FLOOD PROFILES

MUD CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

18P

FLOOD PROFILES

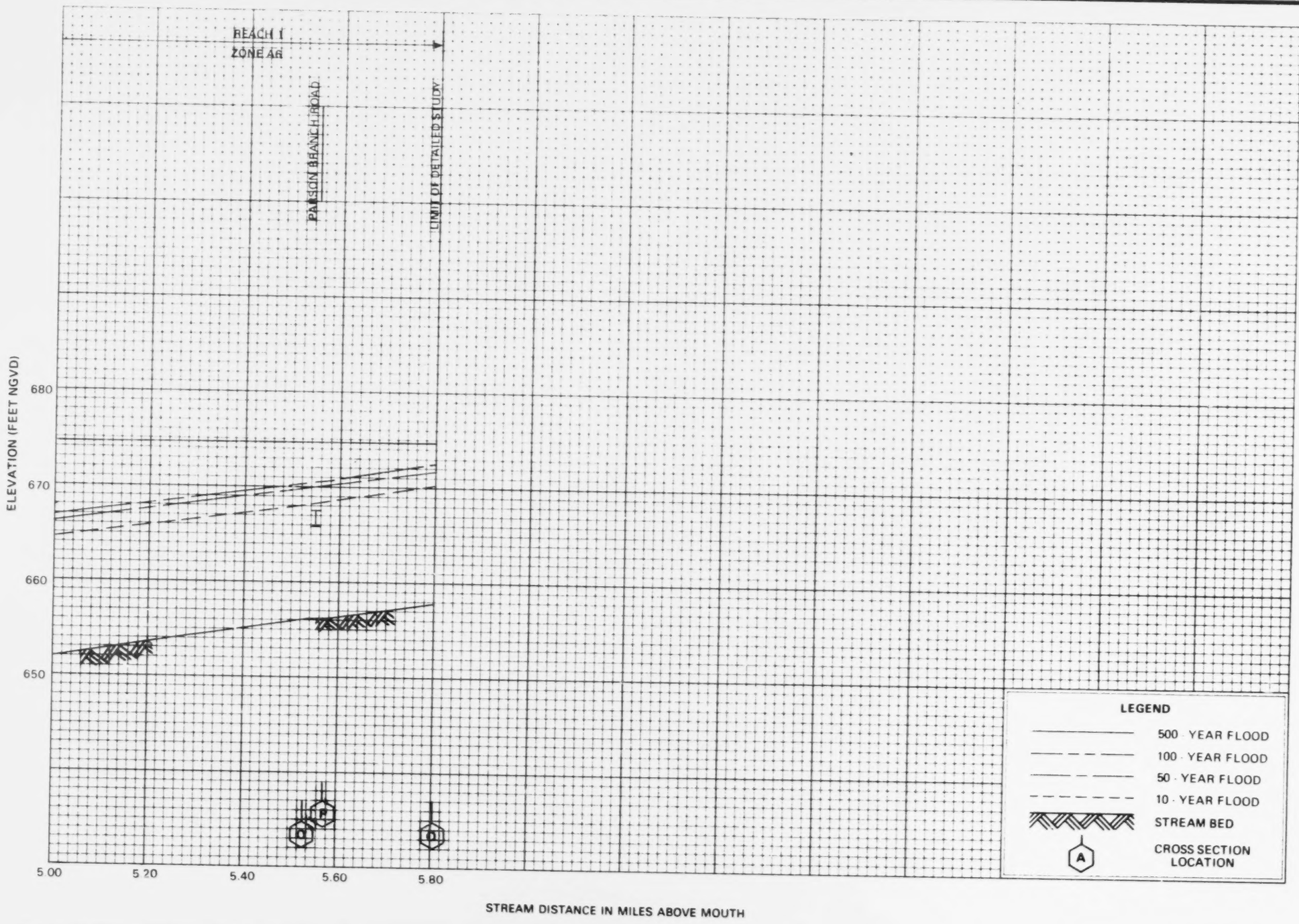
MUD CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

19P



FLOOD PROFILES

MUD CREEK

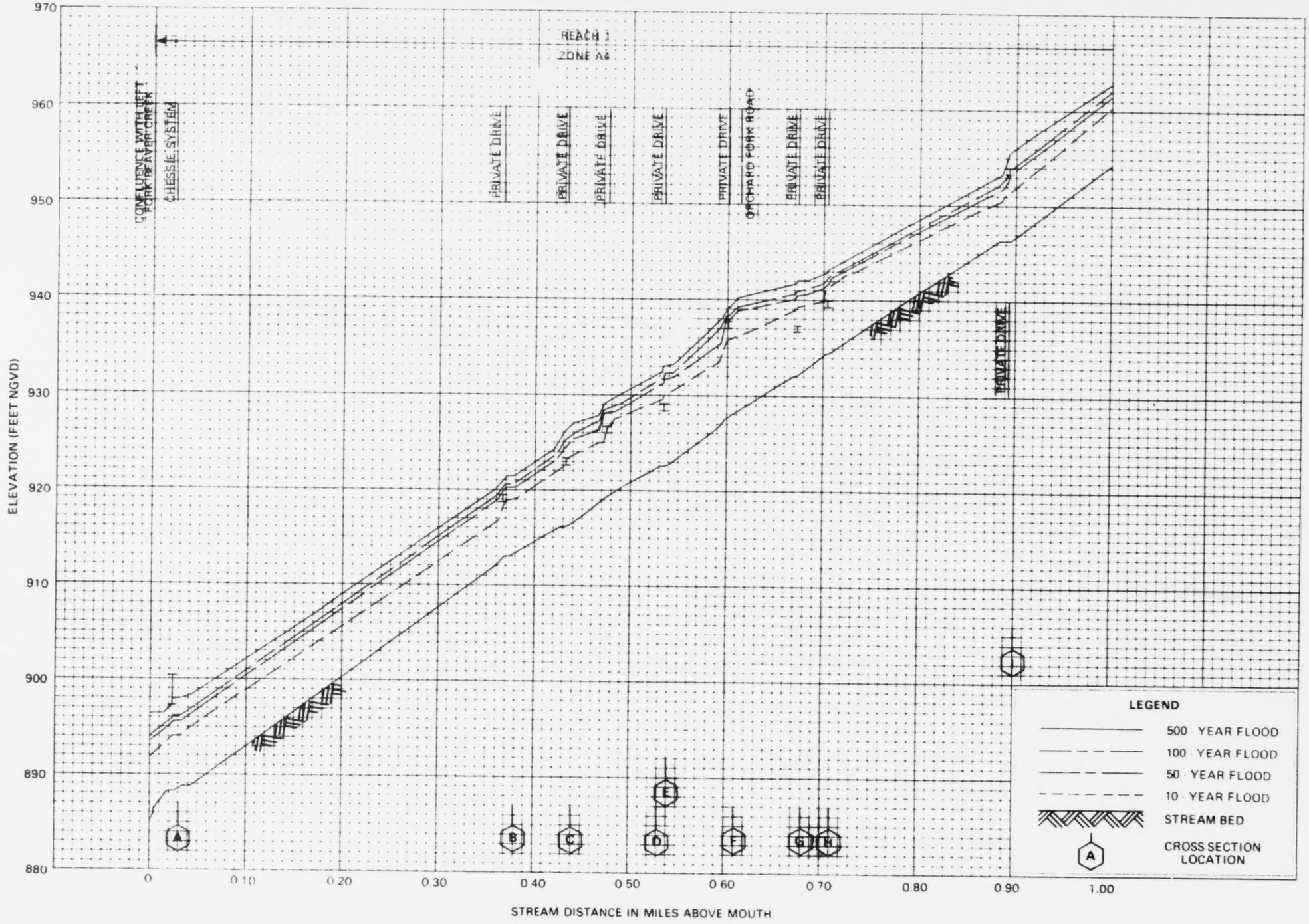
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

20P

REVISED 4 16 90



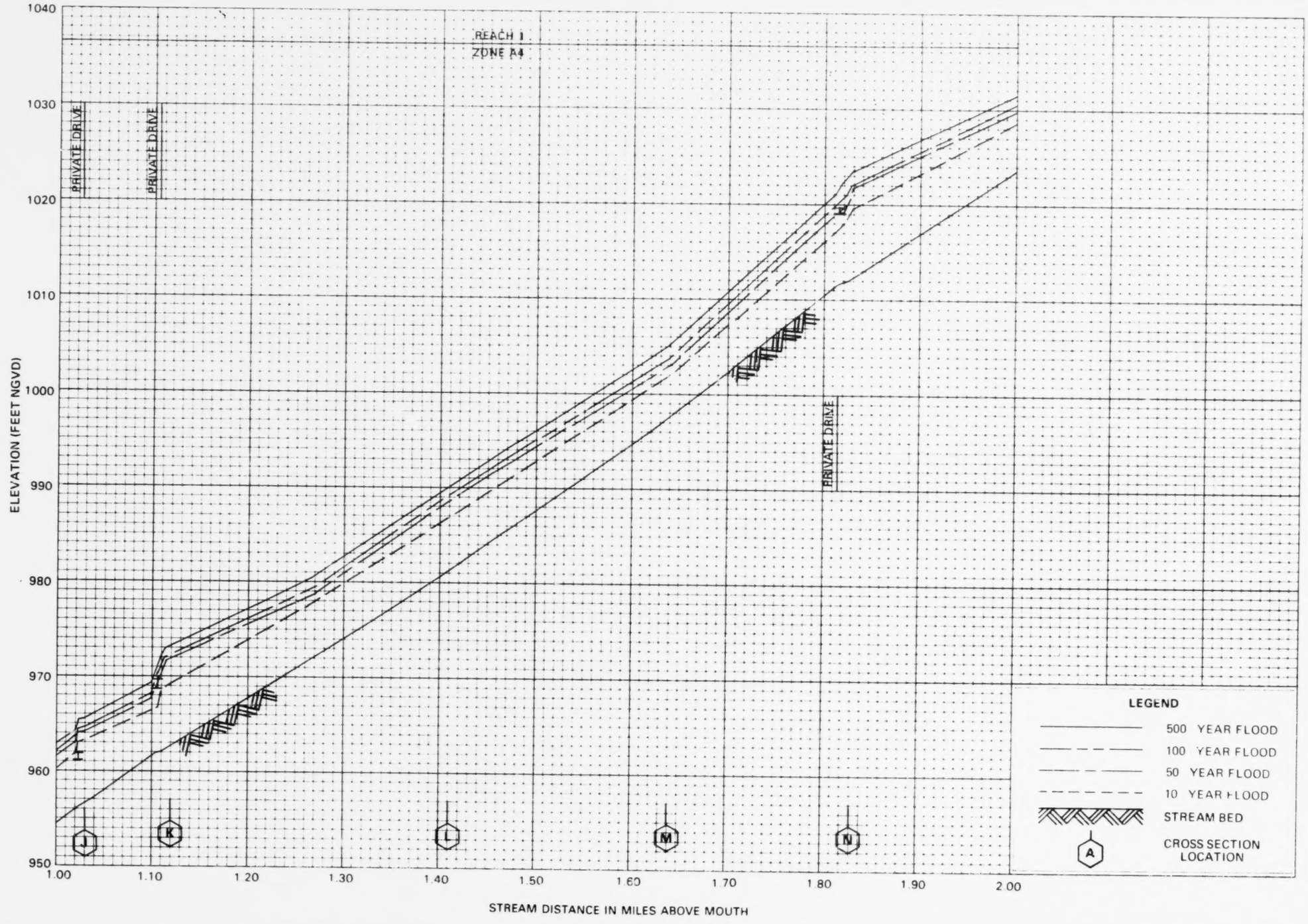
FLOOD PROFILES

JACKS CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

21P



FLOOD PROFILES

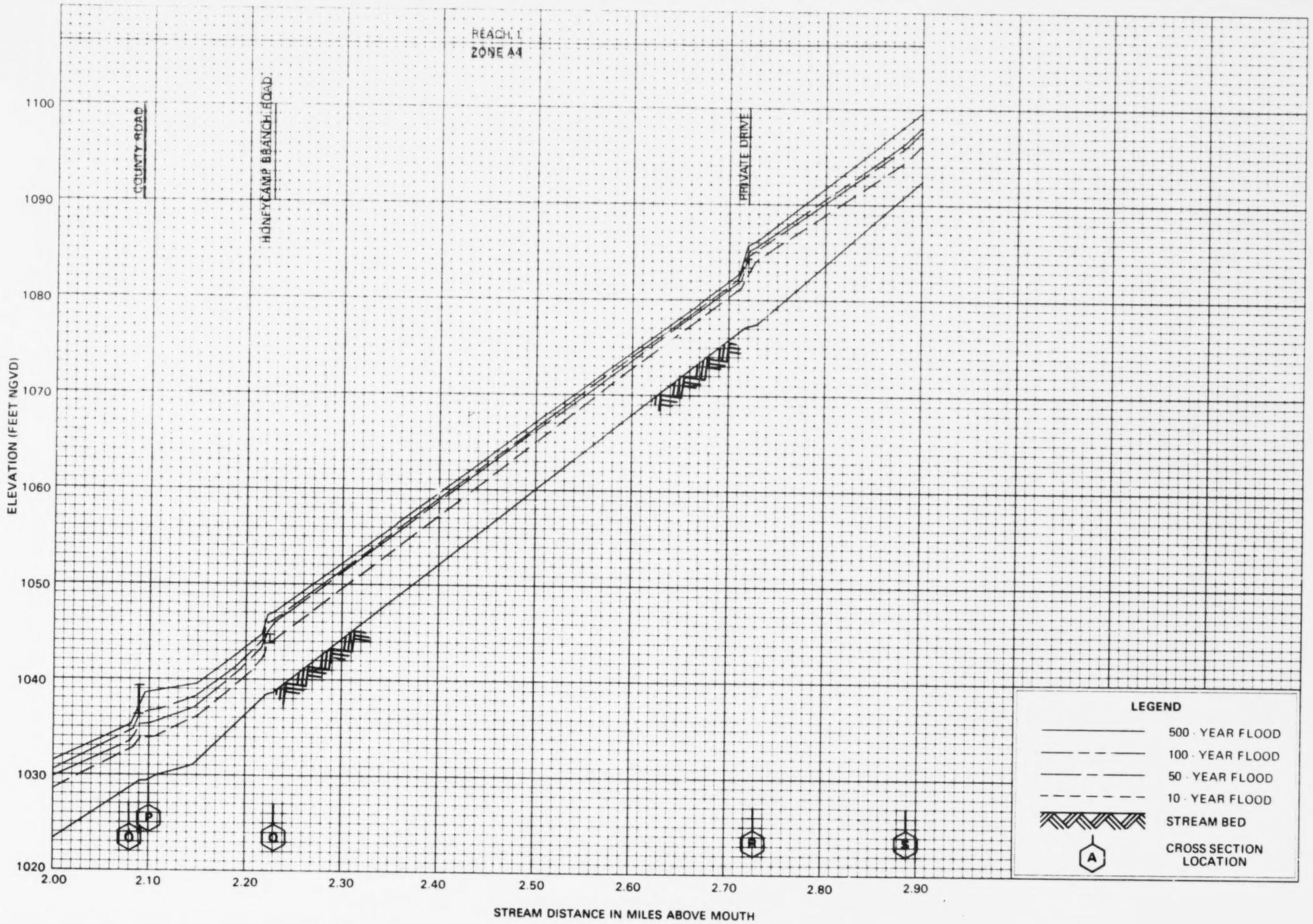
JACKS CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

22P



FLOOD PROFILES

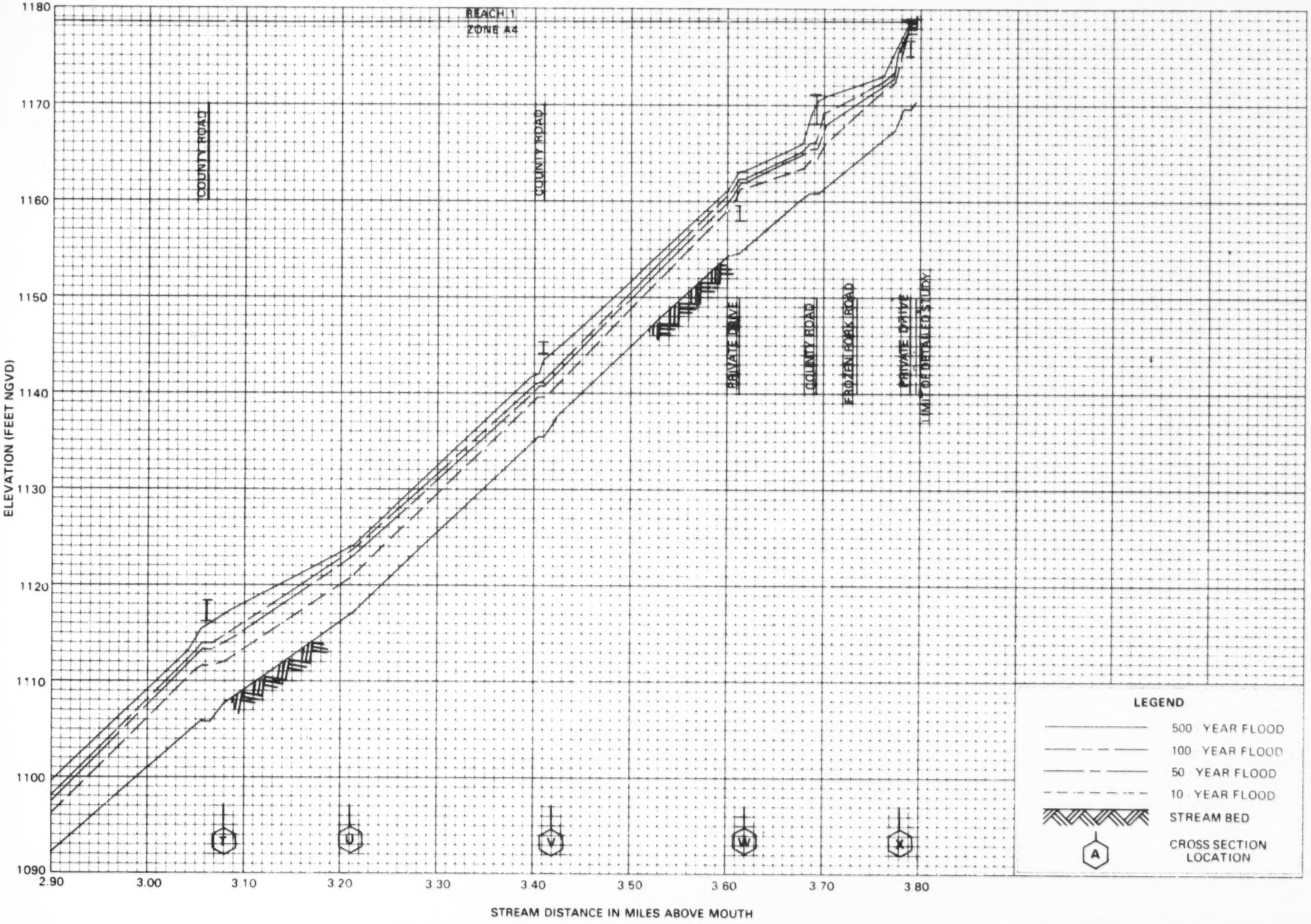
JACKS CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

23P

3-8



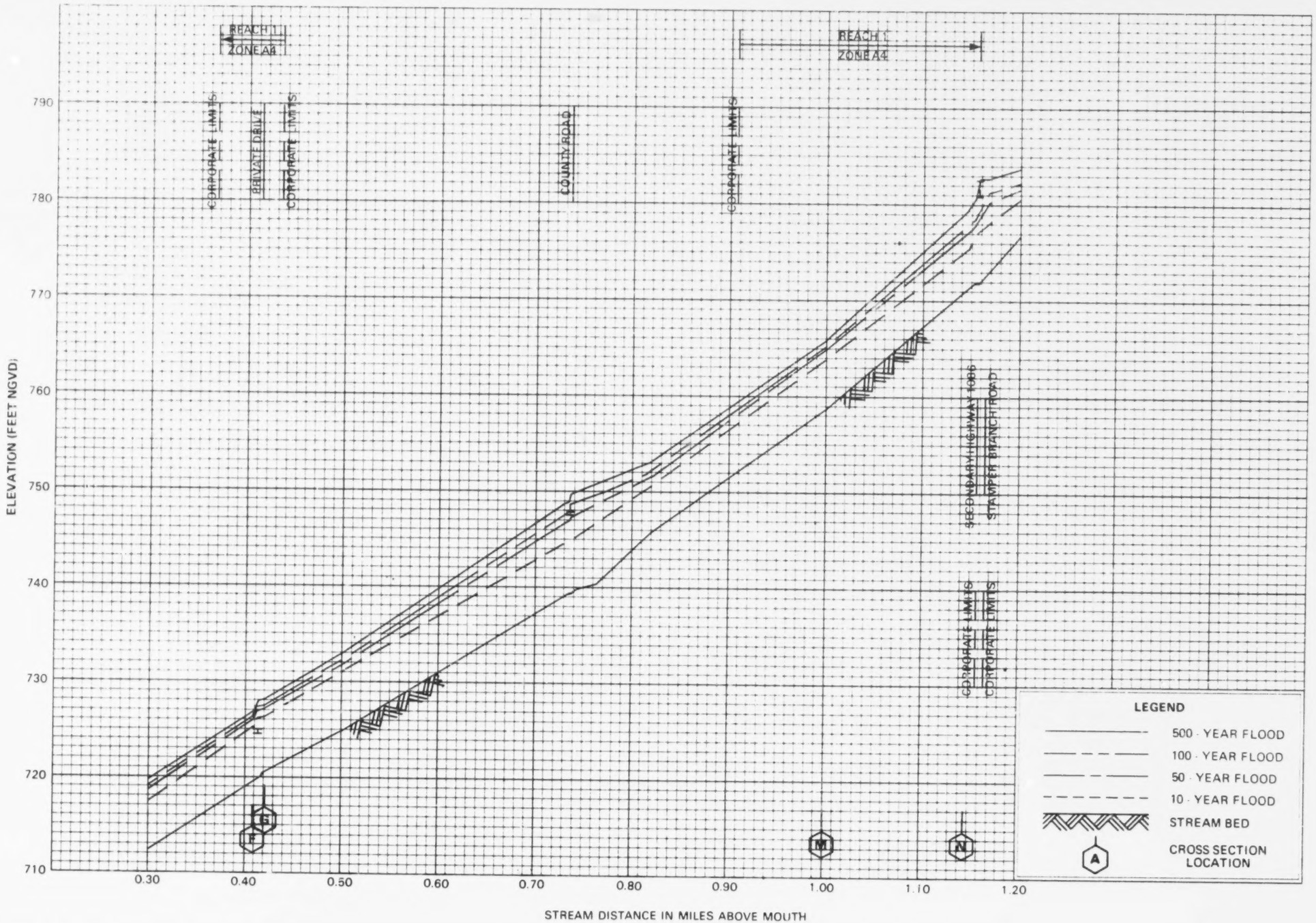
FLOOD PROFILES

JACKS CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

24P



FLOOD PROFILES

STEELE CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FLOYD COUNTY, KY

(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

25P